



surprised by outsiders, who should not have been allowed inside the gates. The college students, with their customary egotism, born of inexperience, undertook to arrange the seating of the immense crowd, with the result that people were pushed about indiscriminately, and, after having paid for seats, were obliged to stand on the fringe of the crowd during the entire duration of the game. The sole object of the management seemed to be to sell tickets at any price, irrespective of the seating capacity of the grounds, with the consequence that the box office was surrounded by people demanding their money back. It is probable that the next football game organized by students of amateur boys will have a much smaller attendance than the football game of 1898.

## STANFORD DIES HARD.

After a delay of seven years, California repeated her first football victory over Stanford by a score of 22 to 6. In three games the score was tied, and four times Stanford won. This year, for the first time in the history of intercollegiate football on the Pacific Coast, the undergraduates of Berkeley knew how it feels to be a winner. By every football test, the Berkeley team topped the opposition, their men outclassing Stanford both in team work and individual play. After the game had been on five minutes, it was clearly the University of California's day, and thenceforth the fight became merely a matter of score.

Only once during the game was there a moment of anxiety relieved for the Cardinal. On the Stanford two-yard line Murphy, Stanford's quarter, dropped back for a kick. The ball rose high in the air, descending above the five-yard line, where Murphy himself cleverly caught it and broke away for a magnificent ninety-yard run, being finally downed by Hall on the twenty-yard line.

Apart from this exceptional play, Stanford invariably gave way from center to backs, and the California men plunged through from five to ten yards at a rush. Smith, the California star, was the best feature of the entire play was his high dives over the Stanford center. Stanford lined up weaker with every succeeding down, until the conclusion of the game, which had become a very weak one.

The Stanford team sustained the greater individual injuries. Three of their best men were hurt, and to cap the climax, Capt. Fisher was finally carried off the field with a badly-twisted knee. Murphy, who had Stanford's best play, had hurt time and again, and although he remained in the game to the bitter end, he was practically useless for the brilliant work ordinarily expected of him.

It was conceded to be an easy game for Berkeley after the first few plays of play. After a few kicks and returns, the two teams settled down to business, and Stanford tried her old bucking tactics. Three yards were made on a tackle wedge; then Clinton was stopped short by Pringle, a fullback, and Murphy was forced to kick. With the ball in Berkeley's possession, Smith and Hall and Kaarsburg returned the compliment, each for good gains. At last, on the two-yard line, the Cardinal made a rally. Smith, then Hall tried hard to get it over, but it seemed like the old stone wall. Smith was thrown back, Hall crushed down, and with Stanford in possession, Murphy dropped back for a kick.

Here occurred the redeeming play of the Palo Alto team. The line did not hold, and was torn off at the right. The ball shot straight into the air, descending over the five-yard line. But the plucky little quarter was there to make up for his error. Seizing the oval, he slipped through the scattered players and got away, followed by the bay, became a hero. Murphy is noted for his phenomenal speed, and is a scattered field. Kaarsburg always kicked high to let the ends down, and they always managed to touch the ball first. It was an off-side play every time, and the ball went to Stanford, the place where it was touched. But Murphy was too quick from ever getting it and running it in. Our individual players always make good team work, and Berkeley was not lacking in either.

Stanford, on the other hand, seemed to lack the ginner to carry the ball through. They kicked for gains, and were thrown back at the last second. Their trio were weak. Berkeley was not equal to the task set him. James was sick and stale, and Blanchard may hardly yet be termed a full-fledged football player. Smith, Parker, Fisher and Murphy played bitterly, but they could not stop up the terrible interference. Berkeley had them at them. Fisher's knee was weak throughout the game, and little Murphy looked more like a subject for the hospital than a football man. He has played all season without an injury, and today he received his full quota all together.

## MORE THAN THE BUZZARD DESERVES.



Spain—Please Give Me the Wishbone and Let it Go at That.

[From a suggestion by H. E. Lodge.]

from all sides, and it looked like it for it was not long before another touchdown was scored. Capt. Fisher was carried from the field with a badly-twisted knee. Murphy, who had Stanford's best play, had hurt time and again, and although he remained in the game to the bitter end, he was practically useless for the brilliant work ordinarily expected of him.

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LINING UP, ET CETERA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—San Francisco fell into the hands of the college students today, who came to celebrate their annual football exhibition. Both universities, Stanford and Berkeley, contributed their entire contingents. With the students came their fathers, mothers, sisters and daughters, copiously decked out in the colors of their favorite university. The relatives were equally as enthusiastic and noisy as the students themselves. With the students came the same professors to witness the event of the year. They wore their colors as proudly as the youngest class.

The Stanford eleven arrived in this city last night, and put up at a downtown hotel. They slept late this morning, and Trainer McLeod reported that they were all in fair condition, considering the number of accidents that had been suffered in the past two or three weeks. McLeod said that physically the men cannot receive too much praise, for he was determined to the end, never once during the disheartening struggle failing to do the best that was in him.

Hall, Smith and Pringle forced the ball to their opponents' line. Here it was held on, down, and Murphy kicked out forty yards. It was of no avail. The Berkeley backs were playing fiercely, and their backs always netted and gained, and finally a strong man played carried it over, and Kaarsburg kicked a goal, making the score 11 to 0.

Murphy kicked on twenty-five yards; Hall fumbled, and Smith of Stanford fell to the ground, and center and tackle backs for short gains, and the ball went to Berkeley on downs. Kaarsburg kicked twenty-five yards. Clinton fumbled. It was covered by Berkeley, and time was called for the first half. Score 5 to 0 in favor of Berkeley.

Second half. Plate, Port Clinton's place at half, Murphy kicked forty yards, and Kaarsburg ran it in fifteen and punted forty. Murphy returned twenty-five, and Kaarsburg was of no avail. The Berkeley backs were playing fiercely, and their backs always netted and gained, and finally a strong man played carried it over, and Kaarsburg kicked a goal, making the score 11 to 0.

Murphy kicked on forty-five yards, and the ball was run in fifteen. A double pass was tried, and Parker downed Kaarsburg with a loss of ten yards. The Stanford backs were playing again. Her attempt to buck out hardly was called such. Smith, the Stanford end, was retired, his place being taken by Rice. Murphy's kicks were growing shorter, and the strong wind was against him. It was only a matter of a few minutes till the ball reached the Stanford's ten-yard line. Kaarsburg broke through the tackle for three yards. Smith followed with a high drive over center for three more, following it by an end run that left the skin with but five yards to gain.

Kaarsburg tried and failed, and Smith following went through, making the third touchdown. Kaarsburg succeeded in his try for goal, and the score stood 17 to 0.

The Cardinal was gone, the "rooters" were silent. The Blue and Gold had become delirious. The score was big, but the Berkeley men played all the better.

"Twenty-eight to nothing," rang out

## NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive dispatches, being the cream of the news in the New York morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city by the Times' special New York correspondent about 5 a.m. reaching Los Angeles about 2 a.m.]

## LOST IN THE DARK.

## SPANISH DELEGATES PROFESS NOT TO SEE THE OUTCOME.

President McKinley and the American Commissioners Think They Do—Cubans the Next Troublesome Customers to Handle.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Paris special states that the Spanish delegates in that city are as much in the dark as to the outcome of the negotiations as anyone else. On the other hand, there seems to be a growing belief in administration circles at Washington that Spain will refuse to accept the money offered by the United States. The Spanish position appears to the Washington officials to be that, in order to enable her to repudiate the whole of the Philippine debt, she must refuse to accept the money offered. It is not believed that Spain will refuse to sign a peace treaty, or is ready to resume active military operations.

It is the belief of President McKinley and the American commissioners at Paris that the Spaniards will endeavor to prolong the work of drawing up the final treaty in the hope that through some modification of expression the severity of the American terms may be softened somewhat in the eyes of the Spanish people.

## INSISTENT CUBANS.

With the approaching settlement of the peace problems, comes the insistent purpose of the Cubans in their present official dealing with the United States. These questions are of vital importance, and are certainly destined to create almost endless discussion and legislative disturbances. The position of the Cubans is voiced this morning by the expressions in Havana yesterday of Domingo Mendez Capote, late vice-president of the Cuban republic, and now president of the executive commission representing the general assembly. He stated that in future Cuba would inevitably be annexed to the United States. This, he said, was the natural outcome of recent events, but he denied that the Cuban leaders have that aspiration.

He also said that the object of the Garcia commission now here on the way to Washington is twofold. First and most important will be the endeavor to raise a sum to pay off the Cuban troops, either wholly or part.

The United States government will be asked to facilitate the raising of this money. The second object is a political one, about which the only statement he would make was that it is to

obtain an expression on the plans of

the United States government with a view to hearty cooperation in carrying them out; also to put before the government the views of Cuban leaders.

The commission has not been authorized to accede to any scheme of annexation, or anything save Cuban complete independence. If a general plebiscite were taken today, he believed that 95 per cent. of the people of Cuba would vote for independence.

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## GEN. GRANT'S WISH.

Gen. Fred D. Grant is working to be appointed military Governor of Porto Rico. His friends there are laboring earnestly in his behalf. Politicians went into Porto Rico with the first American soldiers, and to obtain this place for Grant his friends have laid "wires" to all parts of the island.

## ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE.

It is said that the administration is now willing to purchase from Spain not only the Philippines and the Volan Islands, but also all the Caroline and Pelew group.

## OREGON AND IOWA.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa and collier Celtic have arrived at Montevideo to recoup and take supplies of provisions.

## SPORTING DECISION.

The New York Morning Telegraph, a sporting authority, at the request of the sporting men all over the country, gives a decision this morning as to the payment of bets on the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco. It is that all bets made against Sharkey must be paid off. He won the fight, whipped Corbett, and secured the referee's decision.

If McVeay had not jumped into the ring, Corbett would have been knocked out. Sharkey committed no foul, won on his merits and was given the fight.

That settles the betting on Sharkey, and his backers are entitled to their bets. The paper in question has been named as authority for the payment of bets by several hundred stakeholders, bookmakers et al., in all important cities from New York to San Francisco. The decision applies only to those bettors who decided to make their payments in accordance with it.

C. E. HARRINGTON.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President will fully discuss in his message what form of government shall be instituted in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and other islands in our new possessions.

It can be definitely stated that no general form of government will be advised for the conquered territory. The United States government will be advised to facilitate the raising of this money. The second object is a political one, about which the only statement he would make was that it is to

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the United States government with a view to hearty cooperation in carrying them out; also to put before the government the views of Cuban leaders.

## REVIEWING THE EFFORTS OF THE WOLCOTT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

The director says the sentiment in favor of a bimetallic money standard, supported by international agreement, had found expression, not only by the legislative bodies of France and Germany, but also by the United States, and therefore, seemed opportune that a conference should be had with a view to ascertaining what concerted action might be agreed upon. Mr. Roberts adds:

"A single nation, acting alone, is certain to lose the dearer metal entirely, and retain only the cheaper as its standard. Thus, in any country under present conditions, to open its mints to the unrestricted coining of both gold and silver, as the United States did in 1837, is to invite a general debasement of the currency.

"The gold coinage of the world in 1898 was the largest recorded, amounting in value to \$437,719,342, against \$159,599,176 in 1896. Of the former sum \$146,000,000 is in circulation, and approximately \$121,000,000 is in the stock of gold coins. The extraordinary coining of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Japan for monetary purposes. In the case of Russia, particularly, gold has been accumulating for years, much of it in bars, was passed through the mints to prepare it for circulation. The completion of Russia's plans for monetary reform and the opening to the uses of coinage of the greater portion of the world is systematically gathered year by year, until it is the greatest single bond of treasure the world ever saw, is in itself a most notable event."

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## RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

The President will fully discuss in his message what form of government shall be instituted in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and other islands in our new possessions.

It can be definitely stated that no general form of government will be advised for the conquered territory. The President will recommend that the military form of government similar to that in Santiago shall be maintained in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other islands until Congress shall investigate the existing conditions there. The President's present idea is to suggest to Congress the advisability of appointing commissions to visit each one of the new possessions during the coming summer.

## CONFAB WITH BONAPARTISTS.

Several of the most prominent leaders of the Bonapartist movement in France are holding secret consultations in Brussels with Prince Victor Napoleone, who resigned all his claims to the French throne in favor of his younger brother, Prince Louis. There is great confidence among all participants that the time is rapidly approaching when the French government can be overthrown by a coup. The conspirators are said to have obtained a loan from Paris bankers operating through Geneva, the amount of \$25,000,000. Prince Louis will at once go back to St. Petersburg to resume his military duties as colonel in the Russian army.

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## SEOULD RIOTS.

Rioting at Seoul, Korea, is subsiding. Three Koreans were killed yesterday. The followers of the Independence Club were victorious in the conflict.

## CAPT. MAHAN.

Capt. Mahan, U.S.N., in the first of a series of critical articles in the Lon-

out of the Dreyfus affair, Gen. Zurlinden would be called upon to resign.

## PICQUART TESTIFIED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Despite attempts to maintain secrecy regarding the matter, it has leaked out that Col. Picquart's deposition before the Court of Cassation was sensational. Col. Picquart is said to have broken down and appealed to the judges to simplify his terrible ordeal.

It is believed the court's demand for the secret document will lead to a renewed conflict between the military and civil authorities. It is understood that De Freycinet, Minister of War, vainly appealed to Gen. Zurlinden, the military Governor, to resign, and Col. Picquart was given liberty. Much indignation is manifested by the Dreyfusists at the decision to try Col. Pic

## GARCIA THE FLIRT.

HE HAS PROBABLY DISHED HIS WASHINGTON MISSION.

Confided with the Cuban Junta Representatives in New York About What to Do.

PRESIDENT DISLIKES JUNTAS.

NOT ANXIOUS TO HELP ANYBODY TO BORROW MONEY.

That is What Garcia Wanted, and the Chief Executive May Refuse Even to See Him—News from the Islands.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Calixto Garcia has probably dished his mission to Washington by flinging with representatives of the Cuban Junta in New York. When Gen. Garcia started for Washington the Junta had been received gladly by President McKinley, had called him here as a representative Cuban soldier to talk Cuban matters over frankly with the President for the purpose of arriving at the best solution of the many difficult problems now before the Cubans.

Instead of doing that he went first to New York, where he met the representatives of the Cuban Junta and conferred with them regarding what should be done when he reached here. As a result of this course Gen. Garcia may not now be received by President McKinley at all, and if he is received he will have much less influence than he otherwise would have possessed.

Gen. Garcia was put up to announce that his coming to Washington was to obtain such official recognition from this government that he would be able to borrow money for Havana to pay off the Cuban soldiers. That was one of the Cuban Junta's brilliant thoughts, and it reached the ears of the President. Now Mr. McKinley is not anxious to help anybody to borrow money, and he will be careful to withhold this recognition from Gen. Garcia.

The President has no patience with juntas anyway. He has declined to have anything to do with the Cuban Junta, and he turns a deaf ear upon what stands for the junta in the Philippines. He regards Junta men as tricksters.

PRAISE FOR BLANCO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Nov. 24.—In the decree accepting the resignation of Marshal Blanco as captain-general of Cuba, the Queen Regent eulogizes the zeal, intelligence and loyalty with which the governor-general has fulfilled his functions.

REGIMENTS OF CUBANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 24.—Capt. Ord, Judge-advocate, has a plan, which has the endorsement of the Cuban general, Rodriguez Lacy and Osozo, of forming a regiment composed entirely of Cubans, with the exception of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and one major. The plan contemplated the subsequent formation of several such regiments. Owing to the difficulties of the time, the Cuban mining companies are importing labor from Spain. About four hundred Spanish laborers arrived here a few days ago, 200 for the Spanish-American Company and 200 for the Juouga Company. Upon their arrival of these men, Capt. Ord, forty-five of these men were refused to land, saying that their contracts called for work at Santiago. The men are now here, and they have been notified that they will be sent to jail if they cause trouble. Gen. Wood, the military Governor, has determined to put an end to gambling. He is framing a law for that purpose, and will impose \$500 fine on the first person convicted.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Nov. 24.—An official dispatch from Manila says that reinforcements of American troops, numbering 4000 men, have been landed in the Philippine Islands.

AUXILIARY NAVY.

Assistant Secretary Allen's Clear, Concise Report.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A clear, concise and businesslike statement of so much of the operations of the Navy Department during the war as related to the procurement and fitting of ships and generally to the material provided in the annual report of Assistant Secretary Allen, just made public.

Among other duties the Assistant Secretary was charged with the procurement of vessels for the auxiliary navy. He says this work was managed with the utmost care, not only as to the quality of ships, but also as to the price paid and the intelligence and fidelity of the board headed by Capt. Rogers, which inspected the vessels purchased.

He declares that in making the purchases of vessels the same care for the government's interest of the financial side was taken as would be taken in a private purchase, with an effort in every instance to make the best bargain possible. In numerous instances the department paid very much less than the price asked for the ships, and in some cases less than the price recommended by the inspection board.

In the beginning Mr. Allen says it was possible prices were higher than could have been secured if time could have been obtained to obtain the inspection, but through economy the best interests of the government made it the correct policy to pay a higher price for a vessel, when her services were really needed, rather than suffer the government's interests to be jeopardized.

He says he has a long plan leaving this branch of his report he refers with pleasure to the generous patriotism of the friends of the government in its time of need, naming E. August Scherzerhorn and W. R. H. H. who had offered to the government their private yachts, Free Lance and Buccaneer, respectively.

The organization of the auxiliary naval force, as well as the purchase of the ships was conducted by the Assistant Secretary's plan, and the report shows that this account but \$63 was expended out of an appropriation of \$3,000,000. The assistant secretary speaks in terms of highest praise of the naval war college, of which he says, rendered valuable service in stimulating the officers of high rank to professional advancement.

THE FUNCHAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The cruiser *Topeka* has arrived at Key West, on her way to Havana, where she will take the place of the cruiser *Scorpion*, which has been ordered home. A telegram has been received from the commandant of the League Islands, Philadelphia, tothe effect that the *Scorpion* was ready for sea, and would leave there tomorrow for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she is to remain for an indefinite period as station ship, in connection with the new naval station just established in that territory.

HELENA AT FUNCHAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The gun-boat *Helena*, which is on her way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippines, by way of the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal, has arrived at Funchal, and will continue her long cruise without unnecessary delays. This is the second attempt made by this staunch little warship to join the Asiatic squadron.

a proper naval reserve, which can be promptly mobilized under the call of the President.

Like Capt. Crowninshield, he thinks that this reserve should be composed of seafaring men who are stationed and be thus under the body directly under the control of the Federal government. Such a force should be no divided authority. About 8000 men in addition to those now in service, would be required to completely man our navy when the ships under construction are delivered. The present provision for a division should be made for one-half of that number, or 4000 men. These 4000 reserve men could be enrolled from the naval militia men who saw service in the Spanish war, supplemented by enrollment from the seafaring places to whom the amount of pay during service, the transportation to and from their respective stations, and the uniforms furnished, would be a sufficient inducement. The cost to the government would be \$144,000, and Mr. Allen submits the draft of a bill to carry out his view on this point.

HAVANA NEWS.

Pinar del Rio Evacuation Arrangements are Made.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The entire details of the evacuation of the provinces of Pinar del Rio have been arranged. The transport Montevideo sails on November 27 with 225 troops; the Covadonga on November 28, with 230; the Gran Antilla on November 29, with 1354; the Maria Christina on November 30, with 1503; San Forgan on December 3, with 1260; San Ignacio on December 5, with 2040, making a total of 16,077 troops leaving Pinar del Rio by the 10th of next month.

The remains of Columbus probably will be shipped to Spain on the war vessel which Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander here, returns to Spain.

COLONIAL MINISTERS RESIGN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

HAVANA, Nov. 24, 9:35 p.m.—The members of the colonial Cabinet today tendered their resignations to Gen. Blanco, who accepted them, but requested the secretaries to continue the exercise of their functions until the successor had taken possession.

Gen. Blanco has announced his intention of leaving, Saturday or Monday next, by the steamer Villaverde.

The United States Evacuation Commission in an official note, today, questioned that the arrival of the civil authorities be left here, as they would be valuable to the incoming government. The Spanish commission replied, according to the request. The American commissioners also delivered a note today informing the Spaniards of the early date upon which the American troops are expected to arrive.

MURDEROUS BLACKS.

THEY LIE IN THE STREETS SHOOTING PEOPLE AT ANNISTON.

The Members of the Third Alabama Regiment Enraged by the Beating of a Colored Private by White Soldiers Go Forth to Kill. Several Men Shot.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ANNISTON (Ala.), Nov. 24.—Members of the Third Alabama regiment, with murder in their hearts, caused the greatest excitement to-night that this town has ever known. Shortly after dark, Private Gildhardt of Co. B, Second Arkansas, while returning to camp from town, was shot in the head by a negro soldier, who also struck him in the back. Gildhardt was not taken to the regimental hospital. A little later, a member of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment is reported to have been shot on Walnut street by negro soldiers, who lay in a gully, shooting at the white men who passed.

A fire was kindled in Liberia, the negro quarter of the city, which is not far from Walnut street, and a squad of the provost guard went to investigate. As it turned the corner on Fifteenth and Pine streets, a large crowd of negro soldiers, without warning, opened fire upon the guard with Springfield rifles. The guard returned the fire, but had few cartridges, and soon had to retreat. When reinforcements were secured the negroes disappeared. In the engagement George Dodson, Third Tennessee, was set on the arm, and Private Granard, Third Tennessee, in the stomach. One negro has been brought in dead and another was found fatally injured. Two members of the provost guard are missing.

When news of the trouble became known, the white soldiers who were in the city gathered around the provost guard headquarters and begged for guns and ammunition, but were refused. Citizens armed themselves and repaired to the scene of the battle. Mayor Hight had his saloons closed. Several negro soldiers who had just been fired, arrested in various parts of the city and locked up, though it was with difficulty that infuriated white soldiers and citizens were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon them.

The armories of two local military companies were broken into and every gun and cartridge appropriated by unknown parties. Gen. Frank, who is in command of the troops here, came out, and was on the streets under a white flag. Gen. Colby, commanding the Second Brigade, brought in two companies each of the Third Tennessee and Second Arkansas. They scoured the city, and carried all soldiers not on duty back to camp. A member of the guard had been killed, but the report cannot be confirmed.

One negro soldier, while under arrest, was shot in the arm by a citizen. After the engagement at Fifteenth and Pine streets a few negroes, neither soldiers nor civilians, were found in the streets, and firing has been discontinued at intervals in various parts of the city.

A negro soldier was dangerously beaten by some white soldiers on Tenth street this afternoon, and this incident is reported to have caused the riotous attacks upon black negroes, who are said to have slipped out of camp through the guard lines.

TOPEKA AND PANTHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

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COAST RECORD: UTOPIA'S HARD LUCK

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING LOST ON ROCKS.

Steamer Farralon Arrives in Time to Pull Her Off and Tow Her to Juneau.

ANOTHER BAD EXPERIENCE.

LAMP EXPLODES AND SETS THE VESSEL ON FIRE.

Saratoga Springs Hotel Burned—A White Man Wounded by a Black Man's Bullet—Millionaire Campbell's Hotel.

BURNED FLESH

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

of the fire, therefore, is Racing Judge J. Carter, who has undoubtedly perished, making the total number of dead as follows:

J. L. WHITE, LEWIS MEYERS, J. M. LEIGHTHEAD, TATE PRYOR, JUDGE J. J. CARTER.

Judge Carter was the son of a wealthy resident of Tennessee. He was born and reared in Nashville, where he held the office of City Clerk for a term, and later was in the County Clerk's office. While there his health failed, and he went to Long Branch, to recuperate. There he became interested in racing, and since has been actively identified with this sport, either as an owner or an official. A sister Mrs. Wilson, lives in Nashville, and he had three nephews. They all went to Manila in a Tennessee regiment.

Arrangements for the removal of the debris are being carried on under the supervision of the fire department, and already much valuable property has been recovered. The hotel safe, containing many valuables belonging to guests, has been located, and the work of righting it, preparatory to opening, is being prosecuted as rapidly as its dangerous position will admit. Over \$30,000 belonging to horsemen is in the safe.

The work of clearing the grounds will commence as soon as the ruins are cool enough to permit workmen to go ahead with the contract. The disposition of the site of the old Baldwin is an interesting one, and there are dozens of rumors connecting different capitalists and concerns with the erection of a structure to cover the razed hotel and the popular Baldwin Theater. The Hibernia Bank holds a \$90,000 mortgage on the premises, and it is believed this concern will put up a magnificent hotel and theater.

Another rumor says that the Southern Pacific will do the same thing, and that arrangements are already being made to this end; J. D. Spreckels, already the owner of one of the most handsome buildings in this city and the highest on the Pacific Coast, is said to have his heart fixed on another skyscraper to be even more beautiful than the one already bearing his name. James D. Phelan, Mayor of this city and a multimillionaire, already the possessor of a gigantic structure further down Market street, is mentioned as being desirous of beautifying the city with an edifice erected over the grave of the old Baldwin, and so the rumors keep flying; but where they will end only time can tell, but it is certain that a building of more than usual size and beauty will be erected as a monument to the Baldwin.

FIRE VICTIMS.

Number Still Uncertain—More Accounts of Narrow Escapes.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The number of victims of the Baldwin Hotel fire is yet unknown. The Examiner this morning gives the following list:

Dead:

JONATHAN L. WHITE, capitalist, residing in the hotel.

LEWIS MEYERS, secretary Latuya Bay Gold Mining Company.

JOHN J. CARTER, associate Judge of California Jockey Club.

TATE PRYOR, sheet writer for J. Carroll.

Missing:

J. M. LEIGHTHEAD, purser of the City of Sydney.

MR. ANDREWS, cashier of the Baldwin Grotto.

W. W. BENCHLEY, employe of grill room.

Injured:

MRS. SIMON H. SEYMORE, severely bruised.

JAMES COLLAN, hand cut severely.

CHARLES TOWE, scalp and hand cut.

BRIDGET MITCHELL, broken ankle.

The Chronicle places Carter and Pryor among the missing, while the Call confuses the list of dead to White and Meyers, and adds Mrs. Andrews and children of Salt Lake to the missing, and omits the name of Tate Pryor, as he is said to have been seen by friends since the fire. It will be some time before an accurate list can be obtained, as it is impossible to make a search of the burning ruins at present. The fire department now believes the flames originated in the hotel kitchen, but the police are convinced that they started in the rear of the Baldwin Theater.

A. H. Christie of Milwaukee was rescued from a perilous position on the roof by Fireman Ed Kehoe. When rescued Mr. Christie had a razor in his hand, with the determination to kill himself rather than plunge into the seething flames that raged beneath him. W. A. Ballard, a merchant of Scranton, Pa., was bereft of all his clothes and papers. Aaron Blumenthal, Joe Summerfield, bookmakers, who registered from Chicago, occupied rooms in the fourth floor almost over the Powell-street entrance. Both of them escaped in their pajamas, and are glad to be alive.

Royal Scott, who represents Marshal Field &amp; Co. of Chicago, was awakened as soon as the alarm sounded through the house, and dressed and escaped. He returned within a few minutes to secure some of his belongings, but was driven back by the dense smoke. Immigration Commissioner William Rice of Victoria, B. C., who had a room on the fourth floor of the hotel, had a very close call, but succeeded in reaching the street in safety.

The entire scene and mechanical effects and wardrobe of the "Secret Service" company was destroyed by the fire. Manager Robert M. Eberle estimates the loss at \$6000. Gillette will take the California Theater Monday evening and play out his engagement there.

At least one woman is reported to have met a frightful death in the flames. Martin Finberg, a clerk, says: "It was standing at the corner of Powell and Eddy streets when I saw a woman appear at a window in the cupola soon after Capt. White had met death. She was clad only in her night garments, and her hair hung loose around her shoulders. Suddenly the girl threw up her hands in fright and fell back, and I am certain she must have perished."

Mrs. Della Mahoney, widow of the

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CONTINUATION.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the head, &amp;c. When the most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEAD

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we find our great boast.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easily taken. One or two pills will do a dose.

Very effective and do not give a purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



## INTERIOR PROGRESS.

## SECRETARY BLISS SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Reviews the Pension, Indian, Land, Patent, Educational and Territorial Affairs.

## DIMINUTION OF PUBLIC LAND.

## OVER SIXTEEN MILLION SCHOOL PUPILS IN THE COUNTRY.

Six Hundred and Thirty-five Thousand Pension Claims Pending. One-fourth of the Entire Area Surveyed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, Bliss made public tonight reviews in detail the progress of pension, Indian, land, patent, educational and territorial affairs. Reviewing the gradual diminution of public land area, Secretary Bliss says:

"Of 300 and odd million acres of desert land requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for only 71,500,000 acres, leaving 260,678,000 acres suitable only for grazing purposes. There are thirty forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres."

The Indians are declared to have made substantial progress and the Chippewa outbreak was the only serious disturbance of the year. Referring to this trouble, the report points to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones' successful efforts in bringing about the surrender of the Indians, and says the origin of the trouble is now under joint investigation by the departments of the Interior and of Justice.

As to the logging operations, there which figured prominently in the discussion of the outbreak, Secretary Bliss says: "The aggregate acreage of Chippewa pine and agricultural lands to be sold originally was 2,984,297, exclusive of the land allotted to the Indians. There have been disposed of to date 86,645 acres of pine land, and 232,000 acres of agricultural lands, aggregating 407,178 acres. The total amount received from the sale of pine and agricultural lands is approximately 659,913, which has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, as required by law. Of the agricultural lands, 28,634 acres were embraced in homestead entries, on which there are due \$400-\$53. Congress has so far appropriated, as an advance to the Chippewa Indians, \$2,660,559, which appears to be reimbursable to the government. The approximate value of all the lands ceded by the Indians aggregate \$5,233,010."

"Upon the disposal of all such lands," the Secretary says, "it is doubtful whether compliance with the requirements of this act regarding the abutments of Oregon roads by the United States would impose any very great hardship on the Indians. No complaints of the undervaluation of timber by the present corps of examiners have been made. The result of the dead and down timber logging operations of the reservations, and the like, clearly indicates the wisdom of the carrying-on of the work by the Indian contractors under the regulations promulgated, as being in the interest of the Indians. Logging operations on the reservations were discontinued some time ago, but the Indians recently have petitioned for a resumption of the work, which will receive favorable consideration, the work of progress under the same restrictions as heretofore."

Contractor's effort has been made to induce the Mille Lac Chippewas to go to White Earth reservation, but with meagre success, though Chippewa Commissioner Hall hopes quite a number will remove this autumn. The Senate, however, has ratified the treaty with the United Indians to receive no Uncompahgre as should be allotted to lands on the Uintah reservation. No agreement, however, can be made with the Uintahs for the sale of all their lands in order that all not needed for allotment might be reserved for sale. The committee reports in favor of sale, and says the terms specified were unacceptable to the tribe. The workings of the Curtis Indian Territory act are praised and the more progressive element of the Indians in the territory are reported as ready to accept the situation in good faith.

Reviewing pension matters, Secretary Bliss reports 635,000 claims of all classes pending, and says a separate division has been organized for the adjudication of claims growing out of the service of the Indians. These soldiers will receive their pensions under a general law for permanent disabilities contracted in the service. He also concurred in the recommendation for the creation of a committee to revise the pension laws and regulations in the interest of a more intelligent, efficient and uniform practice. Early legislative enactment for the taking of the twelfth census is urged in view of the necessary large amount of work preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

During the year the geological survey has surveyed topographically 30,567 square miles, making a total now completed of approximately one-fourth of the area of the entire country, exclusive of Alaska. The field surveys of Indian Territory were completed last June. The latter work has demonstrated that it is more economical to survey large areas in this manner than under the contract system heretofore employed by the government in its land sub-division surveys. It is anticipated now, however, within the year, that the reserves can be thoroughly and completely surveyed within five years, when adequate appropriations are made.

The advancement along educational lines is outstanding, and the increase of over a quarter of a million in the enrollment of the United States for the fiscal year, 1898-9, over the previous one, but yet the average amount of schooling per individual for the whole United States, measured by the present standard, does not quite reach five years of two hundred days each, for each inhabitant. The total number of school pupils in the country, in elementary public and private schools, colleges, universities, high schools and academies, now stands at 4,255,000.

The railroad and Lapland drivers in Alaska have largely passed into the service of the postoffice department, and are now being distributed for carrying the Yukon mail up and down the valley of the United States through a transcontinental mail line from Kamchatka City to San Diego.

Secretary Bliss, summing up the report of Governor Brady of Alaska, calls attention to the difficulty of preventing the smuggling of liquor into Alaska, it being impossible to enforce

present regulations without a fleet of police cutters and steam launches to patrol the tortuous channels of Southeast Alaska waters. Smuggling prevails, and saloons are open in all of the towns and mining camps. The Governor reports a consensus of opinion in favor of a stringent inland law which would tend to stamp out smuggling and illegal selling to the natives. The application to Alaska of the liquor laws now in force in the District of Columbia with several minor modifications is urged as meeting a majority approval. The Governor believes that such a law could and could pay revenue into the United States treasury. Under a high-licensed law he estimates that the liquor traffic would yield an annual revenue of not less than \$200,000; a tax of a few cents per case on salmon would produce from the same a ton of tonnage of warfage collected during the past year would have yielded \$100,000.

He recommends, however, that any system of taxation for the Territory be deferred until land laws shall have been passed. Manhood of Alaska, it is shown, are suitable for agricultural purposes. With proper care cattle can be raised in the milder districts.

The fur seal are doomed to extinction unless all pelagic sealing can be stopped. The branding of female seals is proposed. The breed is under the protection of the law, and shows that the United States has a property right to the animal. The raising of blue foxes is becoming an important industry. The hunting of the sea otter has been so unremitting that few are now left. The Governor recommends that the killing of them be prohibited for a long time.

Representation in Congress for the citizens of Alaska is strongly urged. The past year has been one of great progress in the opening of Alaska. Many Americans who located claims in the Northwest Territory have abandoned them, and have settled on the Alaskan side of the international boundary line, where a new town, Eagle City, has sprung up. There has been great development in the mining of the southeast Alaska, and along the coast as far as Unalaska. Coal has been discovered near the Upper Yukon, the Tanana and on Prince William Sound. Public buildings at Sitka are urgently needed for the use of the officials. It is recommended that an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a penitentiary and other buildings. An appropriation of \$60,000 for the education of children in Alaska is earnestly recommended.

Attention is called to the fact that the number of steamers and other vessels plying in Alaskan waters necessitates the erection of many lighthouses. Other recommendations include monthly service between Sitka and Unalaska, cable connection between the two, the Alaska and Alaska government of administrative, legislative and executive of the land laws to at least the settled portions. The other territorial reports all claim material progress and urge immediate recognition as States. Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Webster Davis, in his annual report, made on Dec. 12, 1898, from the Pension Bureau and 626 motions for reconsideration filed during the year make up a number unprecedented in any one year or two years in the history of the Board of Appeals. The reports of the commissioners of the Board of Appeals are all favorable. The reports of the Board of Appeals will continue, and on October 1 last there were 11,826 such appeals and motions pending, and Secretary Bliss concurs in Assistant Secretary Davis' recommendations for providing for three additional members on this board and for additional legislation.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

In Day County, Oklahoma, R. M. Merchant shot and killed R. H. Low, aged 20, yesterday. They were at the farts on the river yesterday, when Low died.

Mrs. Nancy Staley and Minnie, her niece, were burned to death at Huntington, W. Va., yesterday, by fire in the farts on the river yesterday.

R. F. B. Pierce has resigned as receiver of the Clover-Leaf Road, on account of ill-health, his physicians insisting that he must give up active work for at least six months.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Munich yesterday and were met at the railroad station by Prince Luitpold, the King of Bavaria. After partaking of a luncheon, Their Majesties resumed their journey.

The Italian government has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco to submit to the protection and ill-treatment of Italian protégés. A week has been given in which to reply, and the Italian warship Umbria will fetch the answer of the Sultan.

At Oconto, Wis., yesterday the electric light plant and the planing mills of the Citizens' Water, Light and Fuel Company were destroyed by fire. The insurance on the plant was only \$18,000, and it will probably not be rebuilt. This leaves the total in total darkness.

Simone Guggenheim of Denver, who was married at 12 yesterday in New York city to Miss Olga Hirsh, commemorated the event by giving a Thanksgiving dinner to 4000 children of the poor. The People's Tabernacle, to whom Guggenheim entrusted the management of the feast.

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## Reliable Business Houses Of Los Angeles.

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For the stove, or knots for the grate. Just to talk about. Pine kindlings \$1.00 per cord. C. E. PRICE & CO., 807 South Olive Street.

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Phone Green 90. Ship to all towns in So. Calif. Large stock in warehouse, lowest price. C. E. PRICE & CO., 807 South Olive Street. HAY AND GRAIN CO., 377 Los Angeles St.

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Terms and information can be had at J. C. NEWITT, 382-383 Stimson Building.

## Children's Wear Reduced.



We have now nearly double the stock of children's garments we should have considering that we are about to move to Broadway. Hence these great reductions.

### Children's Reefs.

Children's Fancy Woolen Reefs jackets trimmed with braid, nobby wide collar and very \$1.45

Children's Reefs jackets in plain colors and fancy English Cheviots with collar of plain material to match 15 different styles: \$2.45

Misses' Felt Hats. In stylized colors, new blue, cream, saffron, exblood, green and other colors, trimmed with \$1.25

Children's Dresses. Made of plain wool materials in fancy and trimmings, reduced to \$2.95

Infants' silk trimmed lace Caps for: 35c Infants' complete outfit of 43 pieces for: \$10

McG's Orders Promptly Filled.

### I. MAGNIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS.

237 S. Spring Street. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

## Hoegee's cutting prices now, not qualities.

Some unscrupulous folks lesser the quality when they lessen the price. Hoegee's prices are less—his qualities are better on.

### Tents, Ore Sacks, Wagon or Hay Covers, Fumigating Outfits or Oil Goods.

Send for prices and estimates, at least—will always afterward.

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Contagious Blood Poison is the most horrible disease known. The only remedy which can reach it and effect a complete cure is Swift's Specific.

### S.S.S. For The Blood

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makes house cleaning easy. Largest packages—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

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### A TRIP ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

### BEAUTIES OF NEW CASTLE AND OF FLAMSTEAD.

### S. Ann's, Where Columbus Stranded His Caravels in "Don Cristoforo's Cove"—Officers Quarters at Gordon Town.

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES—NEW CASTLE (Jamaica) Oct. 15.

Unlike most of these islands, the traveler finds Jamaica easily accessible in every part. Besides the excellent coasting service, railway and tram lines, there is an extensive system of highways, as well constructed, in their way, and as carefully kept as the boulevards of any northern city; and where cars or mail coaches are not, carriages and saddle horses may be hired. The main road, as it is called—answering to the Camino Real of the Spanish islands—runs around the eastern shore of Jamaica, from Kingston, through various port towns to Annatto Bay, where a junction road, striking inland across the island, connects the capital with the north coast. Leaving Annatto Bay, the Main road continues along the coast to Ocho Rios ("Eight Rivers"), whence the two sides of the island are again connected by a road running through Moneague. Then the great highway wends east, through Linstead and Spanish Town, and sends a branch close along the sea to Falmouth, St. Ann's and Trelawny. Another road, starting from Montague Bay, goes straight across the island to the Black River and Savanna-la-mar; and others, criss-crossing in every direction like a mammoth spider's web, reach Lucia, Green Island and every other coast or interior village and hamlet.

Even the ascent of Blue Mountain Peak, the highest point in the range, which was formerly extremely difficult, is now a mere trifle, a delightful excursion, over the fine road made by Sir Henry Norman to be forwarded from Guiana to Jamaica. The parrot beds, the seeds were thrown away, took root and spread, and in time became the chief factor in the prosperity of the island.

St. Ann's, with its pastures and pepper groves, is interesting as being the place where Columbus was wrecked, in 1503. Here are his caravels ashore and resting a while, and the story of why he named Santa Gloria. History relates how the ships had become unseaworthy, so he stranded, them and built thatched huts upon their decks. "Don Christopher's Cove" as the precise spot is called, is also a call to the lowest little bay in the world, between walls of coral rock, with a beach of yellow sand, overhung with thickets of sea grapes. It looks just to the spot which a mariner of good taste, or a buccaneer of the opera would call "a gem." The parrot beds, while resisting arrest at the hands of a city policeman. The shooting created considerable excitement at the time it happened, early in the summer. Upon the report of the grand jury being received, the policeman, Porte, was remanded from further responsibility. Three prisoners convicted during the week's session of court were each given two years in the Territorial prison. They were Henry Ehlers for burglary and grand larceny, and Sam Anderson for grand larceny. They were taken the same evening to Yuma to serve their sentences.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The grand jury at the conclusion of its work today reported a true bill against A. A. Long, formerly City Tax Collector, on the charge of misappropriating city funds. At the same time the jury ignored the charge of manslaughter preferred against Deputy United States Marshal Porte. The latter was remanded from further responsibility.

Porte, a policeman, was

about to improve the track between this city and Yuma by taking up the old rails and laying new and heavier steel. Several months time will be required to do the work.

Health officers are arriving here daily and filling up the spare rooms and furnished houses around town.

### ARIZONA IN GENERAL.

Out of 982 names on the great register of Navajo county only two were born in Arizona. Forty-two states and territories are represented.

Eight of the voters in Coconino

county were born in Arizona and three on the seas. The registration was 1591.

The prospects for building a wagon road from the Verde River country to Flagstaff are said to be very good.

Judge E. R. Munk, one of the most prominent stockmen of Coconino county, has gone to Los Angeles, where he will probably spend the winter with his brother, D. M. Munk.

Col. H. C. Hooker of Wilcox has

located in Arizona, where he will

locate. He will either buy or build a commodious residence.

A smallpox case has been discovered at Fairbank, and the quarantine is

enforced. The patient, a tramp

who struck the place with three others. The three have been placed under guard.

Flagstaff will hold another special

election on Nov. 12 to vote \$100,000 additional to be devoted to financing the water works system now being established. The total amount of bonds issued for this purpose will be \$50,000.

Flagstaff boasts of having more miles of sidewalk than any other town in the Territory.

The question of establishing a poor farm in Coconino county is before the people and may receive an affirmative answer.

A coroner's jury at Pearce recently

found that H. Marquard came to his

death at the hands of Joseph Terrill.

The latter is being held to answer to the charge of murder. Terrill shot and killed Marquard.

The famous old Ajo mine, located in Yuma county, which has in times past

produced large quantities of copper, is

to be operated hereafter by Col. C. C. Bean, of Prescott, one of the pioneer

mining men in the Territory. Col.

Naughton, principal of the Normal

School at Tempe; A. P. Shewman, ter-

ritorial superintendent of the

schools; Attilio Harry Zuch of

Tonopah; C. W. Gross, probate ju-

rist of Maricopa county; T. G. Norris of

Prescott; C. W. Johnstone of this city, and others.

and others.

THE AJO MINE HAS BEEN OPERATED

FROM THE EARLY DAYS OF THE TERRITORY.

IT HAS BEEN OPERATED BY THE

WHITE, BLACK, AND BROWN COMPANIES.

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# Los Angeles Daily Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY  
PUBLISHERS OF THE

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HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice President and General Manager.

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Seventeenth Year

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Every Morning in the Year.

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AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORD DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, 87.50 cents a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Daily Net Average for 1898.....18,000  
Sunday Net Average for 1898.....25,361  
Daily Average for 1898.....26,530  
Sunday Average for 10 Months of 1898.....33,982

NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

### AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK—Bohemian Girl.  
LOS ANGELES—Hagan's Alley.  
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

### DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The great holocaust of one of San Francisco's principal hotels carries with it an impressive lesson. The Baldwin was a cheap building, in comparison with other hotels in that city, more especially the Occidental, which was over fifteen years the elder edifice. When the Baldwin was in process of construction, the late David Scannell, who was probably the ablest fire-fighter in America, called the attention of the authorities to the fact that the building contained only one fire wall, that which separated the hotel from the theater, and added at the conclusion of his remarks, in his rough but forcible way, "I never saw a building yet that has cost the value of one fireman's life."

It almost goes without saying that the Baldwin will not be rebuilt. For years it has swallowed up all the winnings of Mr. Baldwin's famous racing stable, amounting to over \$60,000 in each of two seasons and over \$30,000 each in three other campaigns. In addition to this the rich orange output and wine product of the Santa Anita ranch and the dairies of La Cienega have gone into the coin cemetery at Market and Powell streets. Laborers on these ranches had to sue for their wages, almost without cessation; and it has been a common saying that Baldwin and bankrupt begin with the same letter.

At the same time, it is exceedingly doubtful if the owner of that property is as hard up as some of the papers have intimated. To begin with, he did not own the furniture which was destroyed in the hotel; and the computation of the loss at \$3,000,000, for the hotel and theater together, is excessive. It is doubtful if they cost \$2,000,000. With a building that does not pay, and which swallows up the revenue of other properties in its maintenance, the ground on which it is situated is worth more with such a building removed. The land will probably be covered by an office building as well constructed as the Spreckels edifice, though probably not so high; and there can be no doubt that its location will guarantee it a full occupancy as soon as it is completed. If Mr. Baldwin has not the ready money with which to build and equip such an edifice, he will have little or no difficulty in procuring it. A man may be hard up, or practically insolvent, through bad investments on the one hand or extravagance on the other, but he will never have any difficulty in borrowing money for building purposes if he only has undisputed title to property as centrally located as the crematory hotel which went to the ground on Wednesday morning.

The destruction of the Baldwin Hotel is a vindication of Engineer Scannell's fire judgment, even if it was twenty-one years in its establishment of his accuracy. He was a great fireman; and the fact that the fiery sea of destruction did not extend beyond the Baldwin property proves his successor in office to be "the right man in the right place." And the loss of life that has accompanied its destruction goes to prove the sagacity of the underwriters who refused to insure it. The enormous loss entailed by this fire may teach fire wardens their duty hereafter.

### WELCOME, GENTLE NEIGHBORS.

Commenting upon the proposed Harbor Day Jubilee, to be held in this city and San Pedro upon the occasion of dumping the first large load of rock on the deep-sea breakwater, the Stockton Mail says:

"The spirit of Los Angeles is the kind that turns an adobe pueblo into a town, turns into a city and a city into a metropolis. Let us hope some towns farther west will be aroused to emulation. It would be a good idea for Stockton's business men to send a committee to observe and report upon Los Angeles and its methods; and better still, if they could make up an excursion party for the occasion. Los Angeles impresses San Franciscans who see it. It might produce a desirable impression upon Stocktonians."

Los Angeles appreciates the graceful, and we trust deserved, compliment conveyed in the above and enthusiastically seconds the motion that Stockton shall send a business men's committee to assist us to celebrate. At the same time we trust that our neighbors may get some useful pointers on how to make a city hum with industry and boom with business. Los

### THE PRIZE RING.

One would suppose that the result of the prizefight in New York would have the effect of disgusting those who still take an interest in what was formerly called "the noble art of self-defense." Perhaps, however, the sporting men, merchants and bankers, and others who contributed something like \$50,000 to see a nine-round bout between Corbett and Sharkey, consider that they received their money's worth. If such is the case, it is all right, as far as they are concerned. Still, the outside public may be permitted to entertain their own opinion in regard to the decadence of a sport that was always more or less brutalizing, but has now become a spectacle that is disgusting to all men who can think straight.

In the olden days there may have been some little excuse for the prize ring, on the ground that it encouraged a liking for many sports and physical training. In those days the pugilists got together, without much preliminary fuss and feathers, and went straight to business in the ring. Nowadays, a couple of pugs fight their battles over in the columns of the daily papers for six months before they come together then they arrange between each other a fake by means of which they will each pull down a small fortune, after which they make a couple of other fortunes by starring on the stage, until the time has come to "work" the public again.

The prize ring, in these closing days of the nineteenth century, is not particularly brutal, but it is exceedingly disgusting and demoralizing, and, as such, should be ignored by people of good taste.

### DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

The people of the Southern States are becoming quite anxious in regard to the continued decline in the price of cotton, which has now touched the lowest point ever known, standing at 4% cents a few days ago. It was expected that it might go still lower. The crop is an immense one, and exports have been very heavy.

The condition of affairs has led the southern papers to again urge upon the people of that section the desirability of introducing diversified industries. There is a lesson in this for California, as well as for the Southern States. Fortunately for us, we have introduced many new industries into this State during the past twenty years. If we were now, as twenty-five years ago, almost entirely dependent upon wool, hides and cattle for an income, it is easy to see that the condition of Southern California this year would be most deplorable. As it is, we have added to those products the raising of grain, hay, beans, citrus and deciduous fruits, vegetables and a score of other articles, each of which contribute toward the revenue of Southern California, and insure us prosperity even when there is a dry season.

There is no reason why we should stop here. The soil and climate of Southern California are diversified so that there is scarcely any product raised in any part of the world which may not be successfully cultivated in some part of this section, while the development of cheap fuel has made possible the introduction of the manufacturing industry in many branches, where it would have been impracticable a few years ago. The proverb tells about the folly of putting all one's eggs in one basket. It is probably dangerous for a section to depend upon one industry alone for support.

### ALASKA AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

There is a lesson to be learned from Alaska, in relation to the government of the territories which we have acquired from Spain. This lesson was strikingly brought out by Prof. Jordan of Stanford University, in an article contributed by him to the Atlantic. Mr. Jordan shows that, in this extensive territory, which covers an area nearly one-fifth as large as the United States, the governmental machinery is marked by extreme confusion. No single person or bureau is responsible for the Territory. The Treasury Department looks after the charting of the coasts, the care of animal life, the prohibition of intoxicating liquors, the control of fishing industries and the patrol of the coasts. The National Fish Commission investigates the fisheries and marine life of the Territory. The duties of the army in Alaska are ill defined. Legal proceedings within the Territory are governed by the statutes of Oregon, unless otherwise ordered. The Department of Justice has few representatives scattered over the Territory, whose duty it is to enforce these statutes. The land in general is under the control of the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Education has an agent in charge of certain schools, and the President of the United States has his representative in the person of the appointive Governor. The latter has large duties, but small powers, acting mainly as a medium of communication with Washington.

Naturally, the Secretary of the Treasury should come near to being the ruler of Alaska. His powers, however, are quite limited, and in the division of labor at Washington, the affairs of Alaska fall to one of his assistant secretaries.

As the result of the conditions noted, it will be seen there is a division of responsibility, and a confusion of authority, which, taken in connection with the lack, speaking generally, of trustworthy information, has rendered useful governmental action almost an impossibility. Matters of real importance have been shelved, to the misfortune of most of the ammunition furnished them by their government to fight with, as is clearly indicated by recent developments.

Angels will welcome her neighbors from Stockton and elsewhere with open arms and promises them a time such as has not been had since Fremont came over the divide.

### "THE MECCA."

A new journalistic child has been born in the city of Denver, Colo. It has been christened "The Mecca," and Clara Folz is its editor and publisher. Just why it is called "The Mecca" is not quite clear, but the editor in part explains the matter as follows: "The location and surroundings of Mecca may be considered as happily germane to the present idea of appropriating its name. 'Mecca' declares the Koran, 'lies in a sterile valley, green valleys lying immediately beyond. Mecca lies, in fact, in the heart of a mass of rough hills. The significance of all this is apparent."

"The significance of all this" may be apparent to the clientele of "The Mecca," but to the average reader the matter appears a little murky. Let it pass.

"The Mecca" is to be devoted to the cause of woman suffrage. It proposes to release the enslaved women of the United States from the thralldom in which they have been placed by tyran man. Not to put too fine a point upon it, "The Mecca" proposes to cut a very wide swath. The editor declares, in her salutary: "The Mecca enters the ranks of the knight errant of the closing hours of the nineteenth century with courage and confidence. To the public whom it is to serve, to the personal friends of the editor everywhere, and to all who may read its columns, a cordial greeting is extended. The charms of woman's political liberty and the proud sense of her political equality fill the heart with patriotism and woo the spirit to higher activities and nobler endeavors. The Mecca reaches forth to all the disenchanted women of our glorious nation and bids them welcome to Colorado. Here there is not one law for men and another for women, but all are equal, all are entitled by law to the highest privileges of a well-ordered political union, and they exercise them without let or hindrance." And so on and so forth, in extenso.

We extend greetings to Clara and her venture. Here's to her good health and her family's good health, and may they all live long and prosper.

One of the most important features of the new charter is the provision made for reform in the management of the schools. The members of the board, who are called upon annually to distribute for the benefit of the city over \$105,000 at the present time (and will be called upon to distribute a much larger amount under the new charter,) are no longer elected from the wards, or as a part of the machinery of ward politics. Three members are elected at large from the city, who hold office for four years. Immediately after the first Mayor is elected, he will appoint two members, who hold office for two years. He then appoints their successors for four years, so that there will always be upon the board after the expiration of two years either two or three members who have had not less than two years' service.

It is stated that Augustus Van Wyck offered to contribute \$10,000 to the campaign fund in New York if he should be permitted to continue on the bench instead of running for Governor. He could well have afforded to do this. His salary as judge would have been \$15,000 a year for a term of fourteen years, while as Governor he would have received but \$10,000 a year for two years, if elected. As he no doubt plainly fore saw, he was not elected and is therefore short just \$210,000 in the matter of salary.

The Circuit Court at Anderson, Ind., seems to be unnecessarily perturbed. If the attorney who proposes to present his argument in poetry shall do so in fact his innovation may well be encouraged as a relief from the monotony of the usual method of procedure; but if he shall only reel off rhymes without meter or meaning, let him be punished for contempt of court.

The incapacity of the Spaniards to aim straight was fully matched by the miserable quality of most of the ammunition furnished them by their government to fight with, as is clearly indicated by recent developments.

tions has been law when the department might well have asserted its independence.

It is generally supposed that California is near the head of the procession, when it comes to booming. It seems, however, that Illinois can give us points on this subject. Illinois had a free exhibit at the Omaha Exposition. It was in charge of an Illinois committee which issued a pamphlet, devoted mostly to booming Illinois as a fruit State. Among other statements contained in the pamphlet is one that 151,200 carloads of fruits and vegetables went out of Illinois in one year. The "Fruit Growers' Journal," published at Cobden, Ill., characterizes this statement as ridiculous and misleading, and deprecates the attempt to induce people to go to Illinois and grow more fruit, where there is already too much grown to make any profit for the grower.

Mrs. Merrie B. Abbott was recently elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ogemaw county, Mich., on the free-silver ticket, by a majority of six votes. The Constitution of the State, while providing that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Legislature shall be of the masculine gender, is silent on the subject of eligibility of women for minor offices. Mrs. Abbott's opponent has decided to test the question in the courts, and a lively legal scrap is on the taps. The consensus of opinion among the legal fraternity in the Wolverine State, including the Attorney-General, appears to be that if Mrs. Abbott is ineligible it is not on account of her sex.

Mark Twain is the merest tyro at writing humor, compared with the man who wrote the amendment to the constitution of the Central Passenger Association, with headquarters at Chicago, by which that body expects to evade the effect of the recent Supreme Court decision. Instead of having for its object the maintenance of rates, the association now exists for the purpose of "interchanging authentic information regarding tariffs and unreasonable rates, and to cooperate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in preventing illegal rate-cutting."

San Diego is building great hopes on the increased prosperity that is to come to that city with the new line of steamships to the Orient. The "Times" hopes that these expectations will be fully realized. San Diego should, however, not forget that the mere transhipment of merchandise or products is not sufficient to build up a large city. While San Diego is profiting by the new steamship line, its citizens should bend every effort to develop the magnificent back country that lies east of the city of bay and climate.

The Atlanta Constitution says that nearly all poets, no matter what their sex, suffer from liver complaints. We are glad, at this late day, even to find out exactly what ails them, and take this occasion to say that numerous brands of liver pads are on the market. Poets and散文家 please take notice.

The ever-alert Denver Post observes that, "On his swing around the circle, Emperor William is making no speeches from the rear platforms of Pullman palace cars." Even the Kaiser, great as he is, would find it difficult to tow a Pullman around in the Mediterranean, which may account for it, brother.

It is pretty safe to predict that when the final decision of the Spanish government is put down in black and white the item of \$20,000,000 for the cession of the Philippines will be "nominated in the bond." That amount is too much to be tossed away by Spain in her present financial condition.

Is it not possible—even probable—that the real reason for Pompadour's bad showing in the scrap with Sharkey was the fact that Jim parted his hair in the middle? Would it have been reasonable to expect Jim to win with his hair combed in that way? We pause for a reply.

The dons profess to be highly indignant at the "insult" offered to them by Uncle Sam in naming the city of Alaska. The "Times" of San Francisco, in naming the city of Alaska, has done a good service to the world.

Keep your eye on the professional politicians, for they are going to attempt, through the next Legislature, to monkey with California's ballot law. The man who votes to make any radical change in the ballot as it stands may be put down as an enemy of the people.

Ted Roosevelt probably takes more pride in going out to the barn and inspecting the "bide of the Tammany tiger" that he has nailed up on the door, than in gloating over the skin of any varmint he ever slaughtered on his various hunting expeditions in the Rockies.

Considering what one bit of rope accomplished at the Baldwin Hotel fire, the saving of five human lives, it would seem as if an equipment of that sort would likely become a part of the baggage of every man or woman who lives in such structures temporary.

rily or permanently, i.e. if the human family is possessed of a particle of common sense. A rope ladder with iron grappling hooks attached, would appear even more serviceable in such an emergency.

Mr. Cleveland is said to take great interest in football this year, but we do not hear of his taking a foot in the game. We should rejoice, even so much, to see our great and good friend Grover performing in the role of sharp end of a flying wedge.

Admiral Dewey says hold the entire shooting match in the Philippines; and, what Dewey says goes a long way in America in the year '98. Reckon we'll have to hold 'em; so Spain, cut loose and quit shedding those scalding tears that a-way!

Twenty-four thousand turkeys, sent by the good women of Charleston, according to a dispatch from Savannah, were well calculated to create a spirit of thanksgiving among the soldiers of Gen. Lee's Seventh Corps.

A Kansas girl has been given \$500,000 with which to cultivate her voice. With so much money as that any girl would be perfectly lovely, even if she couldn't sing a note or speak above a whisper.

It is to be observed, by the way, that when Admiral Dewey raises a shieldly legal scrap is on the taps. The consensus of opinion among the legal fraternity in the City Council, such a condition would be fraught with serious dangers.

One Mr. Gates is the first pensioner of the late war. Thanks to our unpreparedness and other matters too numerous to mention, there will be many more others than there ought to be.

"Lucky" Baldwin has not lost all his luck; as is proven by the fact that he succeeded in escaping from the fire trap in which he has lived and loved for so many years.

The recent fake fight in New York has its compensations. It has given prize-fighting a jolt in the solar plexus from which slugger will find it difficult to recover.

"Thanksgiving day is cold, wet and dreary," says a cable dispatch from Paris. Undoubtedly it was peculiarly cold and dreary for the Spanish commissioners.

Whether at Siboney or Camp Snyder, the grub question is something that appears determined to look out in the soldiers in the face with a cruel stare.

Blanco's resignation has been accepted. So far as we are concerned he could have had it six months ago. Au revoir, so long, ta-ta, buenos dias, Blanco.

Col. Hood reports that the grass is four feet high in some of the streets of Holguin. Evidently Holguin is located in a very fertile part of Cuba.

We must concede that Spain's crop of ultimatums this season has been unusually lusty and she has not had to do her own harvesting, either.

That express messenger who killed the train robber near Daggett a few days ago deserves a greater reward than he will ever get.

There



# THOUSANDS SEE THE DRILL.

## Seventh Regiment Exhibition at Agricultural Park Attended by a Vast Throng.

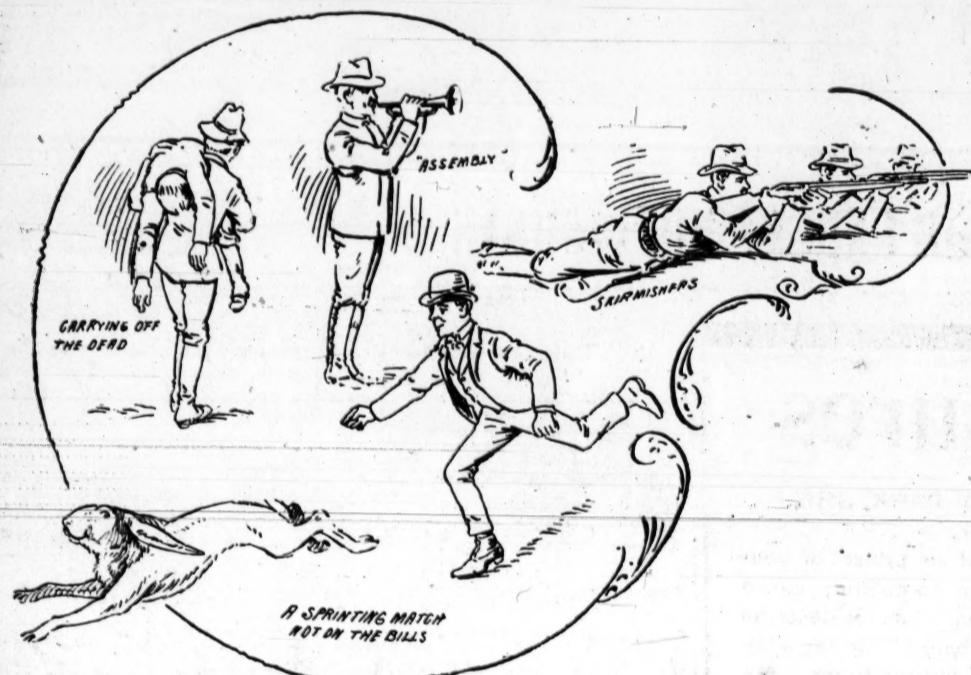
Society Turns Out en Masse and the Soldier Boys Are Loudly Cheered by the Crowd of Admiring Friends.

### SHAM BATTLE BRINGS FORTH A STORM OF APPLAUSE.

Maneuvers and Movements of the Soldiers Given With a Precision and Correctness Which Cause Unstinted Praise From the Spectators. Squad, Platoon and Company Drills, as Well as Battalion and Regimental Exercises Given in Excellent Form—An Ideal Day for the Affair—The Estimated Attendance Ten Thousand Persons—Approximated That the Monument Fund Has Been Increased by at Least Three Thousand Dollars.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the exhibition drill of the Seventh Regiment at Agricultural Park yesterday afternoon, given to raise funds for a soldiers' monument, to be erected in Los Angeles. It was an appreciative crowd which filled the grand stand and its annex, lined the fence in front of that structure for over a quarter of a mile, thronged the roofs of the pavilions and other buildings on the ground, and stood up in countless vehicles which lined the outer fence of the track along the west side of the

flight by the boys in blue, as were the real Spanish warriors on a more realistic battlefield in Cuba. After stationing their outposts, the "Spaniards" formed a skirmish line and waited the approach of the American forces, who came on from the north east. They did not have long to wait, for soon the Second Battalion, under command of Maj. Weller, started to advance down the field. In magnificent form the three companies of the battalion marched down the field in platoons. Three companies formed a skirmish line, fired on the enemy, and then the three rear platoons took their turn in front. In this manner they marched forward



enclosure, at either end of the grand stand.

As the soldier boys moved in and out through their many maneuvers in front of the vast throng, they were cheered and cheered again by thousands of their admirers and friends. Old and young alike joined in the applause for the boys in blue. The children were as enthusiastic as were the veterans who once formed another army of American soldiers.

It was a gala day. The soldiers entered into the sham battle as though it were the charge on San Juan Hill, and when the "Spanish regulars" were put to flight over the south fence of the race track, the cheer, that went up from the assembled thousands well repaid the boys for their endeavor to make the scene realistic. Society was out in force. The gaily-gowned women with their escorts, who filled tier on tier of seats in the grand stand, gave the structure a kaleidoscopic appearance which was heightened by the bright rays of the sun. Tally-hos bearing crowds of spectators, carriages, drags, carts and numerous other vehicles rolled into the park, and joined the vast crowd assembled to do honor to the soldiers and to aid in perpetuating the memory of those members of the regiment who gave their lives in the service of their country.

The spectators began to arrive before noon, and by 1:30 o'clock, when the drill commenced, their numbers

of the grand stand and fired four volleys directly at the spectators. Two were fired standing and two kneeling. The company was the object of many compliments for the correctness of its movements. When its members came from the field in double-quick time a well-earned cheer was given after them by the crowd which had witnessed the drill.

Then came an exhibition by the First Battalion, Maj. Prescott commanding. It included the pitching of shelter halves, the use of a great deal of amusement for the crowd. The battalion marched into a position directly in front of the grand stand, and formed into eight platoons. At the command "Unsling," the soldiers removed their tents from their shoulders, and at a second order dropped them to the ground, double in front of their feet.

"Pitch," showed the soldiers and officers together commenced a race to see who would be first to erect his shelter tent. Two men to a tent worked like beavers, but none could beat Sgt. Kercher and Private Arnold of Co. G, who were the first to complete their task. They were given a cheer for their promptness, and hardly had the echo ceased before the entire field was covered with rows of little white canvas houses, with two men standing in front of each one.

Tents were sounded, and the 325 men of the battalion immediately disappeared in their tents. The field was apparently deserted. So quietly had been accomplished that a storm of applause swept over the crowd which had witnessed the maneuver.

Revelle was then sounded and the men sprang from their tents, and indulged in a warlike whoop which awakened from an all-night sleep. The idea was clever and shouts of laughter greeted the men as they resumed their more soldier-like poses in front of their respective tents. Then came the order to take down the tents, and again the men set to work with will and determination to be the first to pull up his little canvas tent. Private Harry Parsons, Co. B, was the first, having finished and taken a position of attention in just two minutes. Maj. Prescott, however, by his gloves, was still tugging

Park was emptied of its crowd of visitors, only the soldiers remaining in their camp.

It was an ideal day for an exhibition drill, until late in the afternoon, when a wind from the north blew across the parade ground carrying before it clouds of dust and sand. This feature, however, had little tendency to lessen the interest of the spectators.

The soldiers' monument fund was enriched to the approximate extent of \$3000 as a result of the drill given by the regiment.

### UNIVERSITY WINS.

#### DEFEATS POMONA IN STUDBORNLY CONTESTED GAME.

Fiesta Park the Scene of the Annual College Championship Match—Enthusiastic Crowds of Rooters Make the Wilkin Ring Score, Fourteen to Eleven.

Weather conditions were almost perfect yesterday for the Southern California college championship football game between the University of Southern California and Pomona College.

The day was warm, and bright, with scarcely a cloud in the sky, while the entire absence of wind made but little choice in the goals.

Considering the number of attractions in the city and the fact that the game was to be called at 10 o'clock in the morning, quite a crowd had assembled before the teams made their appearance.

It was a wide awake enthusiastic crowd, too, largely composed of college men who took an active interest in the game.

The betting was light, most of the bets placed being at even money. There was a tendency to make the university a favorite, and all the Pomona money offered was covered at once.

After Pomona made the first touchdown some bettors made it 5 to 4, with Pomona the favorite, but even money was still generally demanded.

The Pomona team was the first to appear on the field, and was treated to an ovation from the Claremont section of the University, eleven, which was arrayed for the occasion in bright, new cardinal and gold jersey. The team in turn greeted with the enthusiastic yells of their supporters which were augmented by the High School contingent which yelled lustily for the team.

Some difficulty was experienced in finding officials acceptable to both captains, and quite a wait ensued while the preliminary arrangements were being perfected, during which the teams amused the crowd with short signal practice.

The University won the toss, and chose the south goal, giving Pomona the ball. Hayes made a driving kick-off of thirty yards, which Murietta promptly returned, the ball rolling across the side line. Hayes then tried to run the right end but after making a great dash along the sides of the field to the other, he was downed in splendid style by Knoles without gain. The Pomona team advanced the ball a few yards, but the University held, and Hayes punted twelve yards to Wright.

The University advanced the ball by small steps, a distance being forced to kick. Murietta punting forty yards. On the next play Hayes got away for a thirty-yard run around left end, which he followed up with a fifteen-yard plunge through right tackle. Seven

yards were gained, and the ball was punted to Stewart, who then advanced the ball to the right end, and Hayes punted to the right end again.

The university tried a series of backs but lost the ball on downs. The ball see-sawed back and forth for a time in Pomona's territory. Hayes punted twenty yards, and Murietta returned forty yards to Pomona's ten-yard line. Pomona was forced to kick, and Murietta downed the ball on the thirty-five-yard line.

With a series of backs and end runs the university carried the ball to the fifteen-yard line, when Ballou was on a guardsback play against right tackle and, aided by Knoles, he plowed through the line for the distance and a touchdown. Murietta kicked the goal.

The Pomona kick-off was blocked by Ballou, and the university by Hines plunged carried the ball twenty-three yards toward the Pomona goal. Murietta punted forty-five yards to Hayes, who was downed by Martin. Hayes was taken out of the game, and it was Pomona's ball on her seventeen-yard line. Hopkins' punt was blocked by Ballou, the ball rolling across Pomona's goal line, where Fairchild fell on it for a safety, scoring two points. Pratt was substituted for Murietta.

With the score 14 to 6 in the university's favor, the ball was started on the twenty-four-yard line, and a rapid exchange of punts followed.

Pomona got the ball and Stewart made a thirty-five-yard run around the right end. A foul tackle gave Pomona ten yards, and on the next play Maxson was shovelled across the line for a touchdown. Hopkins failed the goal.

No further scoring was made, the ball being punted and bucked back forth across the field. Toward the close Pomona gingered up and started down the field, but the call of time found the ball in her possession, still twenty yards from the coveted goal. The final score was 14 to 6 in favor of the University.

The Pomona team was the heavier but its defensive work was inferior, the varsity's punts. Murietta excelled Hayes in punting and played a good, strong game.

Hayes made several long runs, and Stewart played a good game at quarterback.

The game was full of life from the start, and the frequent kicks made the playing quite spectacular. The game was as follows:

Pomona. Position. U.S.C. Holland Center Cooper. Right guard Strobridge and Peter. Ballou Left guard Williams Right tackle Hinman Left tackle Martin Right end Van den Bergh Left end and Spence. Wright (c.) Quarterback Stewart Right half Fairchild (c) and Haddock. Spence Left half Maxson and Wilson. Murietta Fullback Hayes and Hopkins. Score: University, 14; Pomona, 11.

Touchdown—University, Ballou, Wilson; Pomona, Fairchild, Maxson. Goals—Hayes, Murietta (2). Referee—A. S. Clark. Umpire—H. E. Spence. Linesmen—C. J. Sumner and E. O. Edgerton.

### TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Local Status Explained by Depew and Others.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Of the status of the local Traffic Association, surv-

### PLAIN BUSINESS TALK

#### SUCH WAS FRED EATON'S ADDRESS LAST NIGHT.

The Next Mayor and Councilman Baker Speak on City Affairs to the Voters of the Second Ward. Music and Political Sense Mingled.

The Hobson Republican Club gave a meeting last evening at the Casa de Castellar, on Alpine street, assisted by the Mexican Philharmonic Band. Oscar Chaves presided, and the meeting was graced by the presence of a number of ladies.

Fred Eaton, the coming Mayor of the city, made a plain business talk to the voters, approaching them on the line of their interest in the welfare of the city at large and their personal interest in maintaining the section in which they live at least of other portions of the city. He spoke of his meeting with the Councilman from the Second Ward, Mr. Baker, in the Indian Colony, now the city of Pasadena, which colony was but a hamlet and he was a young boy. He knew Mr. Baker to be a worthy man for reelection, judged alike by his own personal acquaintances with Mr. Baker and the latter's record in the Council. He said it is necessary for the council to have a systematic policy for the city, and that the coming term will be a special election regarding city census, which will be taken into consideration. Among the street improvements, \$26,000 having been made, and the school system have been made some of a character to attract public attention, but generally of a nature to attract little notice, but of great importance in the aggregate, when the whole city is taken into consideration. Among the most important of these were the street improvements, \$26,000 having been made, and the school system have been made some of a character to attract public attention, but generally of a nature to attract little notice, but of great importance in the aggregate, when the whole city is taken into consideration. Among the most important of these were the street improvements, \$26,000 having been made, and the school system have been made some of a character to attract public attention, but generally of a nature to attract little notice, but of great importance in the aggregate, when the whole city is taken into consideration. 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## GOLF TOURNAMENT.

## THANKSGIVING SPORT OF THE COUNTRY CLUB.

Many Players Abroad on the New Links—Cosby and Mrs. Foster Win Championship Honors—New Clubhouse Nearly Ready for the Dedication.

The Los Angeles County Club held its first golf tournament on the new grounds on Sixteenth street yesterday. The clubhouse is almost done, only the finishing touches being lacking. It is thought that everything will be completed by December 1, when it will be dedicated.

The house is after the manner of a bungalow. The roof and center walls are covered with shingles, and a broad veranda runs part of the way around the house. The outer painting is brown and green. At the west end of the building a room is reserved for the men members, with toilets, baths and lockers. At the east end of the house similar provisions are made for the women members. The assembly room is in the center. It is roomy and provided with a large table, chairs and rockers. In this room the rafters of the building are exposed. Adjoining the building on the south is a shack, where the kitchen and sideboard are to be located. There are excellent fireways through the grounds to the clubhouse.

The tournament yesterday was well attended, as championship honors were to be played for. The weather was admirable in the morning, but rather too windy in the afternoon, when the championship was at stake. On the whole, the scores made were of only average merit.

In the handicap, Cook and Nicoll scored even. The tie was played off, resulting, Cook, 88; Nicoll, 103.

W. Cosby won the men's handicap, and Mrs. J. Foster the ladies' handicap. Besides the honor, a trophy in the shape of a silver cup, goes to each. These will remain in the trophy case for the next tournament. It is intended, however, that winners of prizes, such as cups, shall keep them, and shall not be compelled to defend them in future contests. If this is done, the prizes will be less expensive.

Miss Bell and Crouch made the best score in the ladies' handicap, and won the event. E. Conde Jones made the best score in the men's handicap, but J. E. Cook won the event. Will Tufts won a special prize of a drive for the best score from pit to home. Will Tufts and Ed Tufts tied in the best gross score, the prize being a "stein." The other prizes were golf pins.

Following are the results of the tournament:

## MEN'S HANDICAP.

Names—	First	Second	round.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Jones .....	52	46	98	0	98	
Cook .....	52	47	99	0	99	
Cosby .....	47	54	101	0	101	
Sartori .....	49	54	103	0	103	
Conde .....	48	48	96	4	92	
Vail .....	50	57	107	4	103	
Tufts, W. A. ....	53	48	101	4	97	
Fish .....	54	49	103	4	99	
Ward .....	55	51	106	4	102	
Wat .....	50	51	101	4	97	
Silent .....	55	45	100	6	94	
Nicoll .....	46	52	98	6	92	
Chapman .....	49	56	103	6	97	
Stewart .....	50	56	102	6	96	
Anderson .....	52	57	109	8	101	
Foster .....	50	51	101	8	93	
Rust .....	53	49	102	8	94	
Holiday .....	55	51	102	8	94	
Huthven .....	67	63	129	10	110	
Henderson .....	63	62	125	10	115	
Hunt .....	66	65	121	12	119	
Wright .....	71	65	120	12	118	
Van Dyke .....	60	61	121	12	109	
Nevin, Jr. ....	62	62	124	12	110	
Porter .....	64	61	121	12	114	
Reid .....	72	62	134	12	121	

## THE WINNERS.

Names—	First	Second	round.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
W. Cosby .....	47	54	44	139		
E. B. Tufts .....	52	46	98	0	98	
W. Tufts .....	53	48	101	0	101	
H. C. Vail .....	49	52	101	0	101	
E. G. Jones .....	49	52	101	0	101	
J. E. Cook .....	48	54	102	0	102	
J. Fisher .....	50	51	101	0	101	
H. J. Nichols .....	46	53	102	0	102	
E. B. Silent .....	55	45	101	0	101	

## LADIES' HANDICAP.

Names—	First	Second	round.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Mrs. Silent .....	75	75	0	75		
Mrs. Foster .....	76	76	0	76		
Mrs. Sartori .....	76	76	0	76		
Mrs. Porter .....	84	80	84	84		
Mrs. Davis .....	96	96	0	96		
Mrs. Nevin .....	69	69	0	69		
Mrs. Blanchard .....	95	95	0	95		
Mrs. Crouch .....	72	72	6	66		
Mrs. Fairchild .....	90	90	6	84		

## THE WINNERS.

Names—	First	Second	round.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Mrs. Foster .....	67	Mrs. Silent .....	75	0	75	
Mrs. Porter .....	76	Mrs. Crouch .....	72	0	72	

## CITY JAIL BANQUET.

Prisoners Treated to an Excellent Thanksgiving Dinner.

The prisoners in the City Jail yesterday enjoyed a banquet with an accompaniment of music by a Salvation Army band. It has been the custom of the police department for years to give the inmates of the jail an extra feed on national festal days. The Thanksgiving feast is never forgotten, so that the unfortunate who are deprived of liberty have at least so much to be thankful for.

During the past week or two, and several days ago that the sixty guests in his establishment should not fare worse this Thanksgiving day than in former years. Elaborate preparations were therefore made for a Thanksgiving dinner extraordinary. An Italian cook, who had never experienced assistance from among the prisoners, was put to work in the kitchen, and they got up a dinner that would tempt the appetite of an epicure.

The bill of fare consisted of vegetables and bean soup, roast beef and roast pork, baked potatoes, sweet potatoes, stewed turnips, celery, apple pie, mince pie, bread, butter and coffee.

The banquet was served at 3 o'clock. There was an absence of table linen and expensive silverware and chinaware, but everything was neat and clean, and the many prisoners fed to with a vim that showed that their appetites were keen and the food altogether to their liking.

Just as the prisoners sat down to the tempting feast, the Salvation Army band and the police band of the Police Station and serenaded the few officials on duty there at that hour. Capt. Roberts, with his usual forethought and kindness, invited the musicians to march into the jail and serenade the prisoners. The invitation was accepted, and while the prisoners feasted the band discourse on excellent music. It is true that an dirge which the band started in with was rather dispiriting for so festive an occasion, but the programme ended with a lively galop, which restored the good cheer that had existed before.

There was plenty for all, and the prisoners agreed that most of them had better than they would have done had they been out of jail and dependent on their own resources.

The six women under Morton Gray's care enjoyed the same fare as the male prisoners. Altogether it was one of the happiest Thanksgiving functions ever given in the City Jail.

"AA" MEANS a great deal when you see it on a bottle of Jesse Moore Whisky. It means the best and purest whisky sold.

THE ROSSLYN—Abner L. Ross, proprietor.

## LOYAL LEGION.

Annual Meeting of the Southern California Association.

The annual meeting of the Southern California Association of the Military Order of Companions of the Loyal Legion, was held Wednesday evening at the home of Maj. H. T. Lee, first vice-president, G. H. Stewart; second vice-president, Maj. Ben C. Truman; third vice-president, Capt. J. A. Ossgood; secretary, C. S. Gilbert; treasurer, W. B. Short.

The following-named companions were present: Gen. C. Allen, Capt. Carl A. G. Adae, Maj. W. H. Bonsall, Maj. L. S. Butler, Lieut. M. T. Berry, H. M. Bishop, Col. D. R. Chester, Colorado Commander; Maj. J. A. Donahue, Capt. George M. Dixon, Lieut. D. W. F. Evans, Capt. James S. Green, Capt. F. E. Gray, Capt. C. W. Hyatt, Ensign F. Jordan, Maj. W. R. Kennedy, U.S.A.; Col. George H. Kimball, Capt. William H. Newman, Col. W. E. Morford, Capt. J. A. Osgood, Capt. C. Prindle, U.S.A.; Harrison Prindle, Capt. James F. Rossiter, Lieut. Horace A. Russell, George P. Robinson, George H. Stewart, Maj. Ben C. Truman, Maj. F. K. Upham, Col. A. C. Waterhouse, Maj. William G. Wedemeyer, U.S.A.; Edward Y. Ware, Col. Adolph Wood, Maj. H. T. Lee, C. S. Gilbert, Hon. S. N. Andrews, Col. George Mendell, Col. W. B. Short.

The house is after the manner of a bungalow. The roof and center walls are covered with shingles, and a broad veranda runs part of the way around the house. The outer painting is brown and green. At the west end of the building a room is reserved for the men members, with toilets, baths and lockers. At the east end of the house similar provisions are made for the women members. The assembly room is in the center. It is roomy and provided with a large table, chairs and rockers. In this room the rafters of the building are exposed. Adjoining the building on the south is a shack, where the kitchen and sideboard are to be located. There are excellent fireways through the grounds to the clubhouse.

The tournament yesterday was well attended, as championship honors were to be played for. The weather was admirable in the morning, but rather too windy in the afternoon, when the championship was at stake. On the whole, the scores made were of only average merit.

In the handicap, Cook and Nicoll scored even. The tie was played off, resulting, Cook, 88; Nicoll, 103.

W. Cosby won the men's handicap, and Mrs. J. Foster the ladies' handicap.

Besides the honor, a trophy in the shape of a silver cup, goes to each.

These will remain in the trophy case for the next tournament. It is intended, however, that winners of prizes, such as cups, shall keep them, and shall not be compelled to defend them in future contests. If this is done, the prizes will be less expensive.

Miss Bell and Crouch made the best score in the ladies' handicap, and won the event. E. Conde Jones made the best score in the men's handicap, but J. E. Cook won the event. Will Tufts won a special prize of a drive for the best score from pit to home. Will Tufts and Ed Tufts tied in the best gross score, the prize being a "stein." The other prizes were golf pins.

Following are the results of the tournament:

## RACE HATRED.

## NEGROES APPEAL FOR FEDERAL PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE.

## African Church Memorialize the President and Congress to Save Them From Fiendish Mob and the Rule of Judge Lynch.

The negro churches of Los Angeles yesterday morning appealed to the President and Congress to protect the colored men of the South from mob violence, the fruit of race hatred.

A memorial was adopted at the morning Thanksgiving services of Wesley Chapel, St. Stephens and Zion African Methodist Episcopal churches, and the Tabernacle and the Second Baptist Church, which was followed:

"LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24, 1898.

"Hon. William McKinley, and Congressmen of the United States, Impressed as we are with the importance of the Chief Executive's proclamation in setting apart Thursday, November 24, as a day of national thanksgiving, a custom hallowed by time and deeply rooted in the sacred traditions of our common country, we, the colored citizens of the republic, will repair to our various places of worship, with a fervent prayer of gratitude to Almighty God for blessings received, and for the signal deliverance through which our country has passed; but, like the pioneer fathers, to whom we owe the custom of worshipping God in their homes, while worshipping the devil in their neighbors, we, as Christian citizens, while worshipping God in our churches, find it necessary, and do also implore the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government for protection to the homes and lives of our brethren in the South.

"The approach of November, which brings gratitude to the Caucasian American, brings only sorrow and death to the Afro-American.

"The negroes of the South, who are

deprived of liberty at least, so

much to be thankful for.

"During the past week or two, and

several days ago that the sixty guests in his establishment should not fare worse this Thanksgiving day than in former years. Elaborate preparations were therefore made for a Thanksgiving dinner extraordinary. An Italian cook, who had never experienced assistance from among the prisoners, was put to work in the kitchen, and they got up a dinner that would tempt the appetite of an epicure.

The bill of fare consisted of

vegetables and bean soup, roast beef and roast pork, baked potatoes, sweet potatoes, stewed turnips, celery



## ORCHARD, FARM, RANCHO AND STOCKYARD.

## Crops and Markets.

EXPORTS to the local weather bureau state that farming operations generally continue inactive throughout Southern California because of the lack of good soaking rains, to put the soil in fit condition for cultivation, though in some sections seed is going in.

Oranges are coloring fast. An interesting fact in connection with the orange market is that the season now extends practically all the year round, the two seasons over-lapping this year. This condition of affairs is mainly due to the increased cultivation of Valencia Lates.

A. H. Naftzger, president of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, returned recently from a seven week's trip through the principal markets of the East, including Canadian cities, seaboard and interior points. He reports the outlook for California oranges and lemons decidedly good. "In an interview with the Riverside Press, Mr. Naftzger said:

"The people of Southern California have just shown by their vote that they appreciate the benefits of a tariff on citrus fruits. The effect of it has been to increase the exports of oranges in new directions for California oranges and lemons. This applies more particularly, of course, to lemons, which heretofore had not been well known in the far eastern markets. At present there is a considerable quantity, even in such cities as Philadelphia, New York and Boston, as to when we will have a supply of California lemons. They are sought after because they are superior in appearance, and have less seeds than the imported product. Our naval oranges, of course, are most in request. The New York market has shown a strong demand for late Valencia.

"Prices? Well, I do not look for high prices, such as we obtained when our product was limited, but think we may expect steady profitable prices. The financial condition of the country are steadily improving. This is most marked in the middle and western States, the very place where we formerly had a good orange market, but where we suffered by the financial depression. Everything points to an increased demand for our products in the western and northwestern points.

"It may be gratifying to Riverside orange growers to know that the best Riverside brands are as much sought after in the eastern markets of the country as in other offerings."

My visit to the market, of course, was at the instance and by direction of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, and was in the interest of the exchange. I therefore see the situation particularly from the exchange standpoint, and take particular satisfaction in saying that the exchange was never so strong before at all points as at present. Our good packing and our method of marketing are in strong favor with the trade. Our brands are high, because they are of uniform character, as given out, being always packed in the same locality, and therefore always substantially of the same character. Our method of marketing approves itself to the best people in the trade, because it affords them an opportunity to buy spot goods and buy exactly what they want for immediate requirements at prices that are determined by the conditions of the trade at the moment.

"It is true that a very large proportion of all the oranges and lemons from Southern California are sold, recovered in fact—while ostensibly sold f.o.b. sales are only orders for fruit, and as it is well known, are sent forward with the notation on the bill of lading: 'Allow me to assure you that this is not a sale. If it were, it would be absurdity of putting upon a bill of lading the notation to allow the buyer to inspect his own goods? This results in a large volume of rejected goods, ostensibly sold f.o.b. California, which interferes very materially with our sales, and in fact, the greater difficulty we have to contend with. Much of this rejected fruit is sold at ridiculously low prices unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of every opportunity to report the goods 'bad or ready to grade.' Many shippers without any facility for handling the rejected goods, are obliged to take what they can get."

"When the time comes that a very large percentage of the oranges and lemons of Southern California are under some orderly system of marketing, we shall get better prices than at present. I have no hesitancy in repeating what I have already said—that the exchange during the past season got more money fruit than was realized for an equivalent amount of fruit handled through any channels whatever.

"It may be expected that the speculators will make more vigorous and unscrupulous attacks upon the exchange during the season, now at hand, than heretofore, because these attacks are always violent in proportion to the success of the exchange."

In the local produce market prices for most varieties of products have been steady. Fruit continues scarce at the retail stands and commands good prices.

## Dates in California.

THE Merchants' Review publishes the following in regard to a statement recently made in the California Fruit Grower in regard to the raising of dates:

"The California Fruit Grower ironically observes of the report that the cultivation of dates is to begin in California that the new fruit will be ready 'about the first of the year when new calendars are out.' See what a wonderful reputation for fecundity California has, when it is credited with producing the desert-producing date, luscious citrus fruits, the tart prune, the blushing grape and apricot, besides peaches, pears, apricots and nuts galore. But the line should be drawn at dates. Dates, oranges and grapes mix all right in the grocery store, but they can't well be grown in the same orchard."

The Review appears to forget that the climate and soil of this State are exceedingly varied. There is no doubt that there are a few limited regions in the Colorado Desert, and perhaps in other sections of the interior, where dates may profitably be raised on a commercial scale, although it is not at all probable that date culture will ever become one of the important horticultural industries of Southern California.

## Forest Preservation.

MUCH has been written during the past few years in regard to the urgent need of forest preservation in the United States, especially in the arid regions, where the preservation of the forests has such an intimate connection with the irrigation problem in the valleys below.

It is not likely that much of a definite character will be accomplished in the line of forest preservation, until the necessity for such preservation is thoroughly recognized by the people, together with the fact that to do this work will cost a large amount of money—money which will, however, be well expended in commenting upon

this phase of the question, the agricultural editor of the Chronicle says:

"It is hard to tell what it is best for California to do in the way of preserving our forests. As a matter of fact they cannot be properly preserved without far more rigid measures of administration than the people of any part of the United States are accustomed to or willing to submit to. No one can tell what that man may do when he pleases with his own. So long as we think that way there is no proper conservation of our forests, for the reason that the law of self-interest leads to their rapid destruction, with no provision for renewal because the profits of renewal will not come in at the time of those who bear the expense. Not only does the State take no thought of the care of the forests which have passed into private ownership, but there is yet little real sentiment among the masses in support of a resolute national administration of the public forests. We all desire, however, that we all favor it. When it comes to the necessary appropriations we grudge them. When effective administration begins to interfere with practices which have been usual among any class of citizens there is rigorous objection from them, and a great deal of public sympathy with them. I have been induced to induce a party of campers to inform against another party whom they may know to have set forest fires. Neighboring owners whose property was endangered would not do it. But non-residents would usually not. The first step toward the proper conservation of our forests is to thoroughly imbue all good citizens with the idea that they must be preserved at whatever cost or inconvenience, and that all persons who carelessly or wilfully endanger the forests are criminals and public enemies."

## Fruit Failures and Fertilization.

ONE frequently hears of failures in fruit crops, where there appears to be no apparent reason for such failure. In many cases this is, undoubtedly, due to the fact that the flowers of the fruit have not been fertilized. So important is this matter, that the Kansas Experiment Station has issued a special bulletin on the subject, which will undoubtedly be of much service to horticulturists.

To enter into details, it may be stated that fertilization is the union of the pollen with the ovules, which are the small bodies which develop into seeds, and it is the same in plants and animals. A perfect flower consists of stamens, which produce the pollen, and pistils, which contain the ovules. In some flowers the stamens and pistils may be produced in separate flowers on the same plant, as with corn, or on different plants, such as willows or cottonwood. When the pistils are fertilized by pollen from the same flowers, the flowers are said to be "self-fertilized," which happens only with perfect flowers. Such is the case with wheat and other cereals as well as with other plants, but most plants, especially those with showy flowers, are fertilized with pollen from a different flower, being "cross-fertilized," which usually produces harder progeny than self-fertilization, but such does not apply to "hybridization," in which the pistil is fertilized by pollen from a different species.

An eastern exchange publishes the following condensation of this bulletin:

"With the common edible fruits the pollen is transferred from one flower to another by insects, and also by wind, cross-fertilization being effected by the winds, and the nectar secreted by flowers is sought by insects, especially bees, which carry pollen away on their bodies. But there are several important reasons why fruit may fail to bear, and only from the conservation of moisture of the year before were they enabled to carry last year's crop through. At no time during the year of 1897-98, did the rain penetrate to plow, or to a depth without touching dry ground; consequently the roots of the olive trees derived no benefit from the winter rains, but the tree itself was weakened and invigorated by every shower. Persons who had no means of irrigation, and those who did, were rewarded—failure. On the contrary, those who were prepared to irrigate their trees should have done so in the latter part of the season of 1897, which would have built up strong fruit buds and enabled them to ripen the flowers, for the whole process of nature must be well and thoroughly done, or the flowers will not set the fruit, or should there be vitality enough to go that far, the fruit will abort. Many persons who were prepared to irrigate did not do so, because they looked for reasonable rains, and then they thought—as the generally received opinion—that the olive will get along with very little water, so they waited for rain to come and it did not come, and the result was, many olive trees did not bloom until June, and those that did not set, Nature would not attempt to carry through what she had shown her ability to had the conditions been favorable."

The dry seasons undoubtedly carried with it other causes, not fully understood, which helped to secure the result realized—a failure of crop. I am one of those growers who believe that something cannot be made out of nothing. To get the best results from an orange grove, certain conditions must be present at the right time, and so with the olive. Had last year's crop of olives been gathered at the proper time, and had all the olive trees received the proper amount of water, as did the orange and lemon trees, the quantity adapted to the nature of the tree—and further, if the trees had been fertilized properly, a crop of olives would have been the result. The scale or smut no figure in the discussion. Very truly,

FRANK A. KIMBALL.

"POMONA, Oct. 24, 1898.

"Your letter, dated October 20, in relation to the fruitfulness of olive trees, is received. I cannot agree with your correspondent who attributes this condition to the presence of black scale and smut. On my own place, where the olive trees of different varieties are clean and free from scale and smut, the absence of fruit is remarkable. The only exception to this rule is the Regal, a large, fine olive tree stands near other trees noted for prolificness, which for four years have yielded large crops. My olive trees, imported from Spain, Italy and Southern France, have to a large extent, lost their fruitfulness, and, after a few years, a few small ones remain, but no fruit. The varieties noted for prolificness are the Uvaria, Rubra, Oblonga, Principe and Morelino, and yet this season these are all without fruit. From careful observation and reports I am inclined to believe that the fruitfulness condition prevails in the olive belt of

California. You ask for my opinion as to the cause. In my estimation the cause may be looked for in the abnormal climatic or atmospheric conditions prevailing at critical periods, causing injurious effects on the olive buds. The evidence of this injury is finally manifested at the period of pollination, when defective conditions of the ovarans and the pollen prevent fertilization.

"Now, while we cannot deny the fruitless condition of our olive trees this season, we have in good reason to believe that this condition will prevail next year or the year following. The severe storms of 1872, in Italy, not only prevented the trees from blooming, but by rapid change of temperature. In all branches receive such checks, and we must bear the consequences with fortitude, and, under the influence of hope, wait for the coming year, when copious showers and bright sunshine shall restore normal conditions, giving to our olive trees a profusion of flowers, in spring time, and in autumn an abundant crop of well-ripened fruit. Sincerely yours,

"C. F. LOOP."

## Horticultural Commissioners.

THE Rural Californian publishes the following communication from well-known olive-growers, giving their opinions as to the reason for the failure of the crop this season. During the past few weeks, The Times has published several articles on this subject, which is one of the most important now before the fruit-growers of Southern California. We shall be pleased to receive communications of a brief and practical nature from any olive-growers who can throw additional light on the subject:

"SANTA BARBARA (Cal.) Oct. 26, 1898.

"In answer to your letter of the 20th, I will state that the olive crop is almost a total failure throughout the State. It is my opinion that the cause was immediately climatic. No trees that are badly infested with black scale will bear fruit, either in good or bad years. I have seen seven different orchards. To enter into details, it may be stated that fertilization is the union of the pollen with the ovules, which are the small bodies which develop into seeds, and it is the same in plants and animals. A perfect flower consists of stamens, which produce the pollen, and pistils, which contain the ovules. In some flowers the stamens and pistils may be produced in separate flowers on the same plant, as with corn, or on different plants, such as willows or cottonwood. When the pistils are fertilized by pollen from the same flowers, the flowers are said to be "self-fertilized," which happens only with perfect flowers. Such is the case with wheat and other cereals as well as with other plants, but most plants, especially those with showy flowers, are fertilized with pollen from a different flower, being "cross-fertilized," which usually produces harder progeny than self-fertilization, but such does not apply to "hybridization," in which the pistil is fertilized by pollen from a different species.

"Yours very truly,

"ELWOOD COOPER."

"LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Oct. 29, 1898.

"Your letter of inquiry of the 20th inst., just received. In answer I beg to state that I think the cause of the failure of the olive crop in the section around Pomona this season is owing to the hot desert winds which prevailed during the blooming period, also to the black scale and the neglect of proper annual pruning of the trees.

"Yours truly, JOHN S. CALKINS."

"NATIONAL CITY (Cal.) Oct. 25, 1898.

"Your letter of the 21st inst., at hand, and I have read it with interest. The rainfall of last year was deficient, and the olive tree did not receive the proper quantity of water naturally which they should have had, and only from the conservation of moisture of the year before were they enabled to carry last year's crop through. At no time during the year of 1897-98, did the rain penetrate to plow, or to a depth without touching dry ground; consequently the roots of the olive trees derived no benefit from the winter rains, but the tree itself was weakened and invigorated by every shower. Persons who had no means of irrigation, and those who did, were rewarded—failure. On the contrary, those who were prepared to irrigate their trees should have done so in the latter part of the season of 1897, which would have built up strong fruit buds and enabled them to ripen the flowers, for the whole process of nature must be well and thoroughly done, or the flowers will not set the fruit, or should there be vitality enough to go that far, the fruit will abort. Many persons who were prepared to irrigate did not do so, because they looked for reasonable rains, and then they thought—as the generally received opinion—that the olive will get along with very little water, so they waited for rain to come and it did not come, and the result was, many olive trees did not bloom until June, and those that did not set, Nature would not attempt to carry through what she had shown her ability to had the conditions been favorable."

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"P. C. COOPER."

"LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Oct. 29, 1898.

"Your letter of the 21st inst., just received. I cannot agree with your correspondent who attributes this condition to the presence of black scale and smut. On my own place, where the olive trees of different varieties are clean and free from scale and smut, the absence of fruit is remarkable. The only exception to this rule is the Regal, a large, fine olive tree stands near other trees noted for prolificness, which for four years have yielded large crops. My olive trees, imported from Spain, Italy and Southern France, have to a large extent, lost their fruitfulness, and, after a few years, a few small ones remain, but no fruit. The varieties noted for prolificness are the Uvaria, Rubra, Oblonga, Principe and Morelino, and yet this season these are all without fruit. From careful observation and reports I am inclined to believe that the fruitfulness condition prevails in the olive belt of

California. You ask for my opinion as to the cause. In my estimation the cause may be looked for in the abnormal climatic or atmospheric conditions prevailing at critical periods, causing injurious effects on the olive buds. The evidence of this injury is finally manifested at the period of pollination, when defective conditions of the ovarans and the pollen prevent fertilization.

"Now, while we cannot deny the fruitless condition of our olive trees this season, we have in good reason to believe that this condition will prevail next year or the year following. The severe storms of 1872, in Italy, not only prevented the trees from blooming, but by rapid change of temperature. In all branches receive such checks, and we must bear the consequences with fortitude, and, under the influence of hope, wait for the coming year, when copious showers and bright sunshine shall restore normal conditions, giving to our olive trees a profusion of flowers, in spring time, and in autumn an abundant crop of well-ripened fruit. Sincerely yours,

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PASADENA.

REV. R. L. BRUCE DELIVERS A STIRRING SERMON.

National Expansion and November Politics Dealt With—Damage by the Northern—Death of Wm. T. Fairman and Earl McCament. Football Game a Tie.

PASADENA, Nov. 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The event of the day was the Thanksgiving observance in the Thanksgiving, which called out a very large gathering of all parts of the city. The speaker was Rev. R. L. Bruce of the Lincoln Avenue Church, and his discourse was remarkably effective. The audience several times burst into unrestrained applause. It was a patriotic declaration for national expansion and against any backward step. Seven of the clergy of the city sat on the platform. Rev. Dr. Flit presided. Music was furnished by the trio and the church choir. Rev. Mr. Fairman took in test from Isaiah 11, 2, "Lengthen your cords and strengthen your stakes," etc. He said that never since the news from Appomattox had this nation so many reasons to be thankful. "We have had bountiful crops, an increasing commerce, an obliteration of sectional feelings and glorious evidence that the manhood and genius of the nation have not degenerated. Best of all, we have learned to praise God, that when an enemy comes the man comes for it. While in Southern California we have suffered from drought, we have also had a large measure of blessings, and in the magnificent outlook for our future we find cause for heartfelt thanksgivings in the midst of present stress. Our deep-water harbor is assured. The Nicaragua Canal, the opening of the Panama Canal, the opening for our products and commerce in the West is so splendid as to be almost dazzling. The invitation of China and our new possessions to our civilization insures for us a grand prosperity, whether we like it or not."

There are citizens of the United States, rather than of Southern California, and let us take note that God's hand was in the events of the past year. He has given us a Provincedial. A few months ago I was opposed to the policy of national expansion; but instead of trying to turn Providence aside, I have now come to the conclusion that it was unwise to extend our domain beyond the bounds of this continent; but the Lord has driven us out. He has enlarged our boundaries, and we must not complain. We cannot force our new territory back into the possession of its oppressors. We must annex the same, or hold them under a strong protection, to give them the benefit of our civilization, and today I thank God for this result."

The preacher showed how the hand of God had been in the affairs of the nation from the start, how it had saved us from domestic and foreign peril and infidelity. Today, he said, there is one church member to every four in our country, and the greater part of Christ's church has outstripped that of the country. He affirmed that the Monroe doctrine was a thing of the past. "God has made a Man of us, and we are the ones who have come. When the time came when he bade them go out, he called on his chosen people, whom he had hedged about so long, to expand. The day has come for us to expand, and we must not only lengthen our cords; we must strengthen our stakes. We must get a new hold on God and righteousness. We must send out our voices, and we must quit exporting rum with our missionaries."

Thanksgiving service was held at All Saints Church, which was appropriately decorated with the flags of all the countries of the world. Rev. William McCormack presided. A mass was celebrated at St. Andrew's.

## A DAMAGING NORTHERN.

The stiffest norther that has blown in Pasadena for several years raged today and did considerable mischief. Shortly after noon it was approaching from the mountains, and during the afternoon and evening the air was filled with dust and sand. A number of signs and trees were blown down and shed were wrecked. On North Los Robles avenue two carriages were blown together, and a man who occupied one was spilled by the savage gust, and was seriously injured. The long banners of the American Club and the Tournament of Roses Association were blown away. The streets of Colorado and Colorado street, respectively, were torn to pieces. The former started a runaway, and the latter broke several telephone wires from poles in its progress. All the streets of Pasadena has celebrated Thanksgiving day particularly, the streets have dissipated look tonight.

## THE SAMARITANS.

Many Pasadena homes were cheered today by the visits of the "Samaritans." This society was started in 1888, and every year since it has done gracious work in distributing good things for the Thanksgiving board of those unable to buy. Seven hundred calls were made to the church, and after the same were helped. Provisions, fruits, clothing and various supplies to the amount of \$125 were paid from the treasury of the Samaritans last year. These same supplies were distributed and distributed by them. They meet for duty at the Methodist Episcopal Church on the last Tuesday of each month. Many Thanksgiving dinners were served to the various churches, in addition to the gifts of this organization, and very few went hungry in this city.

## DEATH OF EARL McCAMENT.

A telegram was received today from J. H. McCament, who has been in San Francisco for two weeks nursing his sick brother, Earl McCament, that Earl had died. Earl was born in 1863. Fifty-first Regt. Regiment of Volunteers, and was stricken down with typhoid fever a little over three weeks ago, while in camp at the Presidio. For weeks he had been too ill to go to the services to be sent to his brother, and when his regiments started for the Philippines, his family all thought that Earl had gone to the Philippines. But the result was unfavorable. He was a member of the Order of Woodmen, who will attend his funeral at the Universal Church, San Francisco, afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. McCament's age was 38 years, and he was a painter by occupation.

PEWORTH LEAGUES.

Both the Epworth Leagues of the city will hold special meetings Friday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. P. G. Wooster will give an account of his recent visit to the Hot Springs, Arkansas. There will be a guitar sextette and Mrs. J. W. Sedwick. At the Lincoln Avenue Church there will be a Thanksgiving celebration. Papers will be read by Rev. Mr. Davis, Miss Ethel, Miss G. E. Howell, Rev. Mr. F. Knight, with an original poem by Rev. R. L. Bruce. Miss King will play a violin solo, and there will be songs by Walter Schneider and a quartet.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The football game between the Pasadena eleven and the Santa Barbaras at the time of the latter team, today, resulted in a tie, which will be played off on Christmas day in this city.

The travel between Los Angeles and Pasadena

this afternoon was so big that extra cars were sent out.

The Primrose Club's ball drew a crowd of young people to the Auditorium this evening.

Rev. Dr. Fife will officiate at the funeral of W. E. Arthur, Friday afternoon.

## CLAREMONT.

Preparing for the Annual Institute of Farmers' Clubs.

CLAREMONT, Nov. 23.—[Regular Correspondence.] A unique feature in the Farmers' Institute movement of Southern California is the organization of a farmers' club at each institute. In this way nearly forty clubs have been organized. These are for the most part in a vigorous and energetic condition, and those that are destined to do a great deal of useful work. By promoting intelligence, and forming and strengthening the social ties, they are of great ethical value. While the members refuse to discuss partisan politics, they work hard to promote a spirit of patriotism that will give power to the ballot. All questions, practical and social that tend to make better and more prosperous citizens are carefully and studiously considered by the club, and for this purpose Farmers' Clubs Institute was held in the city of Los Angeles. The attendance was large, all being interested in the work proposed.

A strong committee was appointed to assign topics for the clubs to specially investigate during the year and report on at next year's institute. The clubs will also will provide local expenses, as well as programme, printing, etc. Redlands has asked for the institute under this plan, and it will be held in the city of Los Angeles.

The following is a list of topics: Forests, mountain reservoirs, poultry, impure foods, fruiticulture, Nicaragua Canal, dairy school and neatness in the dairy, vegetable garden, fertilization, sunflowers, fruit operation, water development, marketing.

In addition to this Dr. Hildard of the State University will speak on "Soil Moisture, Food, and Penetration of Fertilization." Prof. F. T. Bishop of the University will give an illustrated talk on microbes.

## SAN PEDRO.

MR. ANUNSEN SPEAKS OF THE SAN CLEMENTE ROCK.

LOADING PLACES AT THAT ISLAND MAY BE PROTECTED BY A BREAKWATER, AS IS NOT PRACTICABLE AT CATALINA—SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN TOWAGE COST.

SAN PEDRO, Nov. 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The attention of J. S. Anusen, superintendent for Heldman & Hubbard, was called to an article in today's Times in which E. W. Hubbell is said to have expressed an opinion regarding the rock for the breakwater. According to that opinion the contractors are making a mistake in planning to get the rock at Clemente Island. Among the reasons given as a basis of the opinion are that the rock is to be obtained by the use of a cable and a pulley system, which is not the case at Catalina, that the damage from storms is therefore much greater, that on account of the greater distance of towage each lighter used would be capable of performing only one-half as much service, and, in brief, that it would require twice the plant, twice the crews, twice the men, twice the time, to move the rock, instead of using the rock that could be obtained on Catalina Island.

Superintendent Anusen presented the case to the engineer in charge, and when shown to Mr. Hubbell, he was asked to comment on the matter of harbor facilities at Clemente, Mr. Anusen said that the contractors will build a cable and a pulley system, which is the case at Catalina, that the damage from storms is therefore much greater, that on account of the greater distance of towage each lighter used would be capable of performing only one-half as much service, and, in brief, that it would require twice the plant, twice the crews, twice the men, twice the time, to move the rock, instead of using the rock that could be obtained on Catalina Island.

Another alleged murder is confined in the same department of the jail as the man who was accused of killing a Chinaman at Capistrano two years ago. He was recently returned from San Quentin for a new trial.

## WING GONG IN HIDING.

A Chinese lawyer from Los Angeles was in Santa Ana to speak to the friends of Hong Kee, the Orange laundryman who was beaten up and robbed on Sunday evening by three other Chinamen. He attempted to effect a compromise with them whereby the injured man and the others would not appear in court against him. Wing Gong, who is said to have committed the assault, is still in hiding and the officer who holds a warrant on his arrest on a charge of highway robbery, failed to find him.

Charles E. M. Koenig, San Francisco, attorney for the Chinaman, said that the man

is in hiding, and he has been unable to locate him.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE TRYING TO SECURE A PASSAGEWAY FOR FOOT AND WAGON PASSAGES ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S NEW STEEL BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLORADO. SAN DIEGO.

Hay has advanced in price \$2 per ton, making the price as follows: Wheat and barley, \$10 to \$12; oats, \$12 to \$14; rye, \$20 to \$22; alfalfa, \$18 to \$20. Pasture rates given out on several ranges and stockmen are feeding hay to be prohibitive. The fact that there are good harbors on the shore of Catalina, and a few miles from the place where the rock would be taken, makes of much value for the protection of the barges. When the work of rock transportation is completed, two tug with barges each will be used to haul the rock to the rock quarry. From time to time the rock will be required. Of that number eight will be used constantly, four on the way to take the rock to the quarry, two to haul the rock to the port, and the other four to return for the return passage.

Young people are trying to secure a passageway for foot and wagon passages on the Southern Pacific Company's new steel bridge across the Colorado. SAN DIEGO.

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## City Briefs.

A. C. Muff won first in mile open in 2:23, and first in two-mile handicap, from start, and met yesterday, on his red, white and blue Hoffman. More power to the little giant. Don't do a thing till you see the Hoffman lines for '99. Williamson Bros., 327 South Spring street.

Rand, McNally's standard war atlas, size 14x22 inches sixteen full-page maps, with index, given free with a premium, three months subscription to the Times. For sale at 40 cents each.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 126 South Main street.

For rent—several good upright pianos, at Fisher's Music House, 437 S. Broadway.

Retiring from business, Chinese and Japanese goods, less than cost, 404 S. Spring.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Fred Stearns, M. L. Fagin and James Schultz.

An open meeting under the auspices of the Church of Christ will be held this evening in the Guild Hall of St. Paul's Church, at 8 o'clock. The delegates to the general convention lately held in Washington, will speak. The convention work will be reported and discussed. A general invitation to the public is extended.

## THANKSGIVING FOOTBALL.

Second High School Team Plays at Azusa.

The second team of the Los Angeles High School yesterday defeated the boys of the Citrus Union High School by a score of 11 to 0.

The game was played at Azusa, and was a good exhibition of football.

The line-up was as follows:

Citrus H. S. Position: L. A. H. S. Builders Center: Ellis Manning Right guard: Smith B. Gordon Left guard: Harris A. Beardslee Right tackle: Kanagy L. Beardslee Left tackle: McLain West Right end: Brant Reece Left end: Martin C. Gordon Right halfback: Walton Smith Left halfback: Stevens Cole Quarterback: W. Rees Bradley Fullback: C. Rees Los Angeles High School, 11; Citrus Union High School, 0.

Officials—Referee, E. Wixom; umpire, A. Dodson; linesmen, Davission, McCarty.

## THANKSGIVING BLAZE.

M. Cohn & Co.'s Junk Warehouse Burned Yesterday Afternoon.

The junk warehouse of M. Cohn & Co. at No. 327 San Fernando street was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. It was one of the most stubborn blazes the department has had to contend with in many days, and was only subdued after several hours' hard work.

The alarm was rung in from Ord and Upper Main streets about 12:30 o'clock. Assistant Fire Chief Ed Smith and several engine companies were soon at the scene of conflagration. They found Cohn & Co.'s warehouse in flames. The building, a two-story structure of frame and brick, was filled with inflammable material, and could not be saved. Chief attention was directed to saving adjoining buildings. In this the firemen were successful.

Streams were played on the burning warehouse, but it was several hours before the fire was extinguished. Most of the contents, consisting of rags, bottles, oil cans, etc., were destroyed. The loss, which is hard to estimate, may be anywhere from \$5000 to \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown. S. Cohn, the junior partner of the firm, was at the Baldwin Hotel fire in San Francisco. He arrived in Los Angeles just in time to see his own property burn. He was on a street car passing the warehouse, on his way home from the railway station, when the flames broke out.

M. Cohn, the senior member of the firm, arrived at the scene of the fire while it was in progress. When he saw the building was doomed he fainted from excitement and was sent to his home in a hack.

## Drawing for Sunday's Coursing.

The drawing for Sunday's coursing at Agricultural Park took place at No. 113 South Broadway last evening, with the following result: A B C vs. Moloch, Miss Domestic vs. Doncaster, Bismarck vs. Kitty Scott, Rosewood vs. Juanita, Monte vs. Clover Leaf, Nashville vs. Hazel Dell, Ormonde vs. Alice, Fannie Jane vs. T. T. vs. Blucher, Calcutta, Innocent Dairies vs. Sunshine, May Day vs. Master Jack, Little Corporal vs. La Tosca, Lillie vs. Grazer, Jean Valjean vs. Lassie Hays, Enterprise (Poncho) vs. Flying Jib, Five of Diamonds vs. B. B. and B. Napoleon vs. Credit.

## DEATH RECORD.

WEHRAND—In this city, November 24, 1898. Mary, beloved wife of Oscar Wehrand, daughter of Herman and Frederike Ross, aged 60.

Funeral services Saturday, November 28, 1898, at 2 p.m., from the family residence, No. 1250 Georgia Bell street. Friends and acquaintances invited.

Los Angeles Consistory, No. 3, Avenue, and accepted Scottish Rite Freemasonry will be held on a large class of candidates on Friday evening, at 7:45 o'clock sharp. The Consistory has been officially invited to attend in a body. The officers fraternally request every member of the Consistory and sojourning brethren of the city to make a special effort to attend and extend a hearty welcome to our guests. First-class banquet will be served.

ARTHUR BROOKMAN (32) Master of Kadosh. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH (32 K.C.C.H.) Sec.

BUTCH & DEERIN FUNERAL PARLORS Nos. 506-508 South Broadway. Mrs. Spooner, embalmer for ladies and children. Tel. M. 242.

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## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"RING RULE."

DID IT CROP OUT IN THE LATE BAPTIST CONVENTION?

A CAUSTIC CRITICISM OF SOME OF THE METHODS WHICH ARE LIKELY, IF PERSISTED IN, TO DO INJURY TO A GREAT AND GOOD CAUSE.

## BISHOP'S

The Crisp Cracker Has the name on it—“BISHOP.”

Crimp Crackers in bulk. Princess Crackers in boxes. BISHOP & COMPANY.

## Soda Crackers

Pepsin Aids Digestion That is why hot bread and biscuits made with

DR. FOX'S Health Baking Powder

Are easily digested. It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

## CHURCH EXERCISES.

## Factors of Life.

DAVID WALK delivered a Thanksgiving sermon yesterday on “The Counterbalancing Factors of Life.” He said in part:

“Every man acts rightly who faithfully performs the duties and discharges the obligations which his particular state or condition requires. As individuals and as communities, we are blessed with seasons of prosperity; then again there are visited upon us seasons of adversity. For the wise soul there are opportunities and blessings resultant from each of these conditions.

“Even those circumstances of life which are evil in themselves are employed to bring about God's wise and benevolent purposes. God has decreed that in His government of the world, man must learn to subdue the flesh, the temperance of which is the future

the interminable depths of the future.

“The attendance at the convention was very disappointing. Only about four-fifths of the pews on the main floor were occupied in the evenings. The nearly eight hundred members of the First Church alone with their families and friends filled the auditorium, a large congregation. But our city Baptists were conspicuous for their absence.

The most striking feature of the convention was the continued repetition of the same speakers on the programme. Our pastor, Dr. W. H. Miller, of the First Church, spoke twice.

The services of twelve persons appeared on the programme from two to five times. Many delegates were sadly con-

scious of this for it was not due to

to carelessness of men. There were many present and absent whose addresses would have done credit to the convention.

In these been a definite distribution

of the addresses among the

ministers and business men there

would very likely have been a larger

attendance and the meeting would cer-

tainly have given far more general sat-

isfaction. It was a great defect in

the programme that many speakers

were given for discussion of the important

subjects presented. Many short speeches

and the mingling of new voices

from day to day would have rendered

the meeting far more valuable.

Then it was painful to see such a

large number of the audience

introduce new pastors and prominent

laymen who have recently come among us.

It seemed very strange when the

delegates were rejoicing over the pay-

ment of the convention debt and sing-

ing “Hallelujah,” that Mr. Miller

should not be mentioned at all when

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